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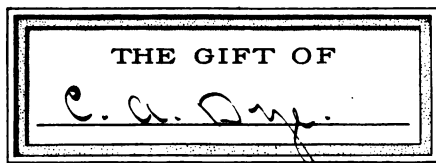
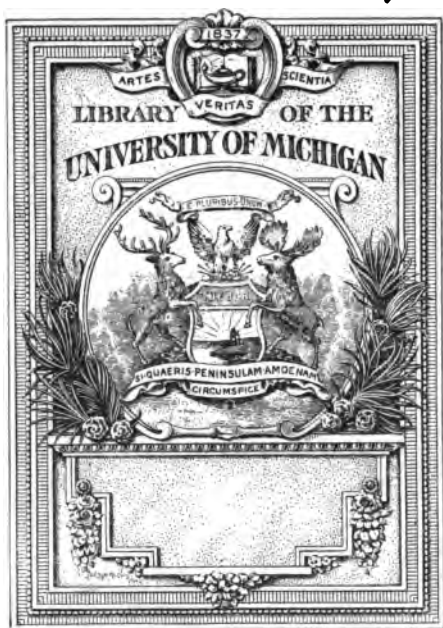
1898

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OHIO STATE
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

1898.



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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
OHIO STATE
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL ADJOURNED SESSION
OF THE
NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

AT COLUMBUS, JANUARY 18TH, 1898,

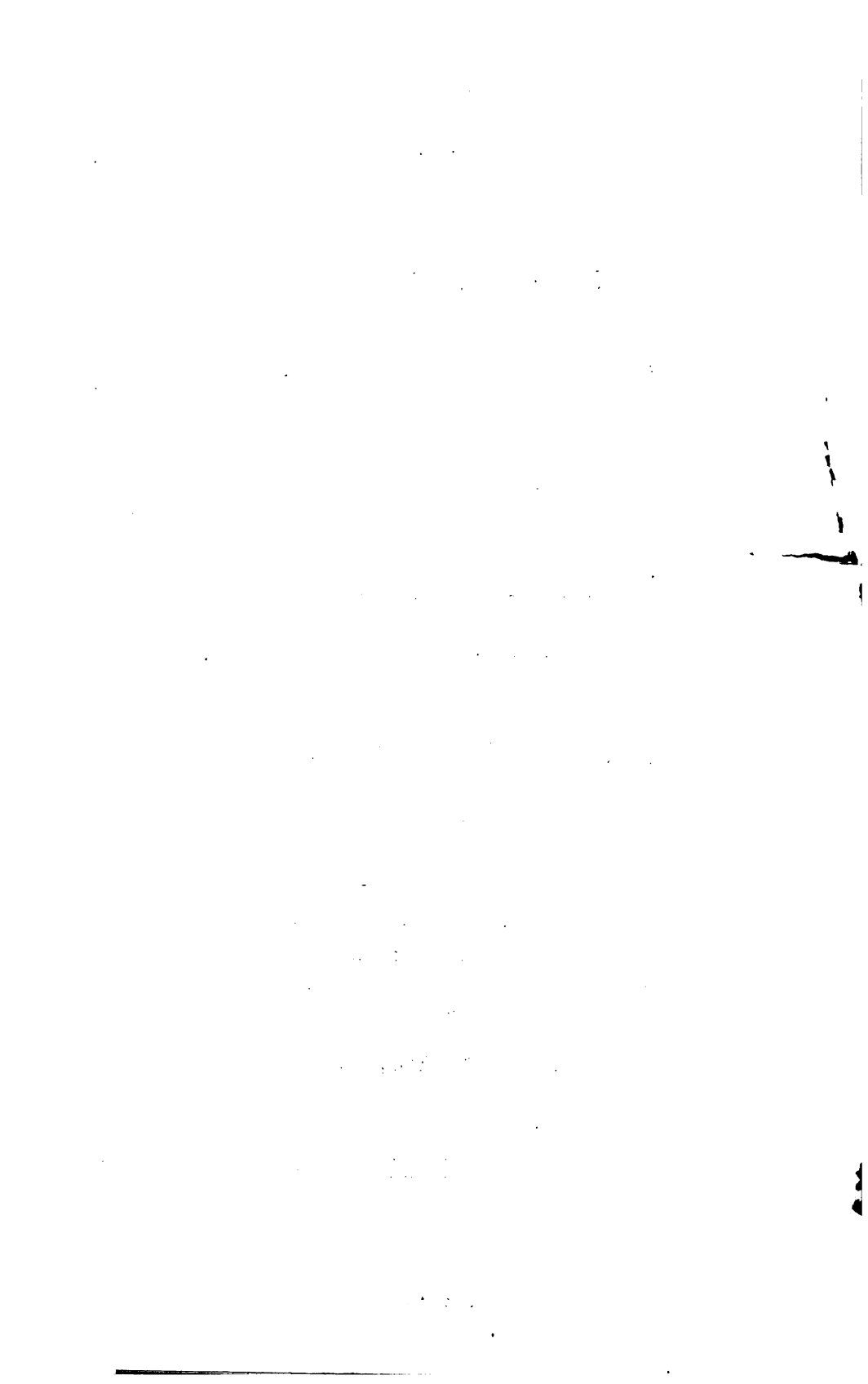
AND
TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING,

AT COLUMBUS, JUNE 7, 8 AND 9, 1898.

TOGETHER WITH THE
CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, PHARMACY LAW, ADULTERATION LAW,
POISON LAW, LABEL LAW AND MORPHINE LAW,

ALSO
LIST OF MEMBERS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO,
THE FORMAN-BASSETT-HATCH CO.,
1899.



LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

PRESIDENTS.

J. F. JUDGE, M. D.,	Cincinnati,	1879-80
J. W. DIETRICH,	Dayton,	1880-81
I. N. REED,	Toledo,	1881-82
D. C. PETERS, M. D.,	La Porte, Ind.,	1882-83
S. S. WEST,	Cleveland,	1883-84
JOHN WEYER,	Cincinnati,	1884-85
WM. M. MELVILLE,	Sandusky,	1885-86
VIRGIL COBLENTZ,	Springfield,	1886-87
S. F. ALLEN,	Akron,	1887-88
M. D. FULTON,	Bucyrus,	1888-89
L. W. SHERWOOD,	Columbus,	1889-90
F. M. HEATH,	White House,	1890-91
M. A. BURKHARDT,	Dayton,	1891-92
C. N. NYE	Canton,	1892-93
G. L. HECHLER,	Cleveland,	1893-94
C. T. P. FENNEL,	Cincinnati,	1894-95
C. W. TOBEY,	Troy,	1895-96
JOHN A. MAYER,	Dayton,	1896-97
G. B. KAUFFMAN,	Columbus,	1897-98
J. H. BEAL,	Scio,	1898-99

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. N. MCCOY,	Kenton,	1879-80
J. F. JUDGE, M. D.,	Cincinnati,	1880-81
T. L. A. GREVE,	Cincinnati,	1881-82
E. A. SCHELLENTRAGER,	Cleveland,	1882-83
JOHN WEYER,	Cincinnati,	1883-84
W. J. MARTIN,	Cincinnati,	1884-85
CHARLES LUDLOW,	Springfield,	1885-86
C. N. NYE,	Canton,	1886-87
M. D. FULTON,	Bucyrus,	1887-88
W. R. OGIER,	Columbus,	1888-89
A. H. MCCULLOUGH, M. D.,	Mansfield,	1889-90
PHILIP ACKER,	Cleveland,	1890-91
PHILIP LEHR,	Cleveland,	1891-92
C. D. KERR,	Gallipolis,	1892-93
A. H. DOUDS,	Canton,	1893-94
F. J. R. PFIFFNER,	Delaware,	1894-95
J. H. EHRICH,	Sandusky,	1895-96
A. W. BLACKBURN,	Wooster,	1896-97
G. W. CRAMER,	Urbana,	1897-98
ALBERT WETTERSTORM,	Cincinnati,	1898-99

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

M. L. MOONEY,	-	-	-	Cardington,	-	-	-	-	-	1879-80
H. C. GAYLORD,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	-	-	-	1880-81
J. N. MCCOY,	-	-	-	Kenton,	-	-	-	-	-	1881-82
F. HARRINGTON,	-	-	-	Logan,	-	-	-	-	-	1882-83
E. M. HATTON,	-	-	-	Zanesville,	-	-	-	-	-	1883-84
M. D. FULTON,	-	-	-	Bucyrus,	-	-	-	-	-	1884-85
D. D. BENEDICT,	-	-	-	Norwalk,	-	-	-	-	-	1885-86
M. D. FULTON,	-	-	-	Bucyrus,	-	-	-	-	-	1886-87
GEO. W. VOSS,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	-	-	-	1887-88
J. H. VON STEIN,	-	-	-	Upper Sandusky,	-	-	-	-	-	1888-89
F. M. HEATH,	-	-	-	White House,	-	-	-	-	-	1889-90
H. J. RADY,	-	-	-	Ellyria,	-	-	-	-	-	1890-91
GEO. EGER,	-	-	-	Cincinnati,	-	-	-	-	-	1891-92
W. H. HAVEN,	-	-	-	Findlay,	-	-	-	-	-	1892-93
C. W. DAVIS,	-	-	-	Jeffersonville,	-	-	-	-	-	1893-94
G. W. VOSS,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	-	-	-	1894-95
J. P. HARLEY,	-	-	-	Lima,	-	-	-	-	-	1895-96
H. F. VORTKAMP,	-	-	-	Lima,	-	-	-	-	-	1896-97
E. A. SCHELLENTRAGER,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	-	-	-	1897-98
CARL SCHMIDT,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	-	-	-	1898-99

PERMANENT SECRETARY.

LEWIS C. HOPP,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	-	-	-	1879-1898
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PERMANENT TREASURER.

CHAS. HUSTON,	-	-	-	Columbus,	-	-	-	-	-	1879-89
FRANK A. KAUTZ,	-	-	-	Cincinnati,	-	-	-	-	-	1889-91
J. H. VON STEIN,	-	-	-	Upper Sandusky,	-	-	-	-	-	1892-98

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

E. A. SCHELLENTRAGER,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	-	-	-	1882-83
W. J. MARTIN,	-	-	-	Cincinnati,	-	-	-	-	-	1883-84
W. M. MELVILLE,	-	-	-	Sandusky,	-	-	-	-	-	1884-85
CHARLES LUDLOW,	-	-	-	Springfield,	-	-	-	-	-	1885-86
C. T. INMAN,	-	-	-	Akron,	-	-	-	-	-	1886-87
H. C. COOK,	-	-	-	Columbus,	-	-	-	-	-	1887-88
E. H. LINDSAY,	-	-	-	Mansfield,	-	-	-	-	-	1888-89
W. K. WEST,	-	-	-	Toledo,	-	-	-	-	-	1889-90
J. G. SPENGLER,	-	-	-	Dayton,	-	-	-	-	-	1890-91
J. H. OPENHEIMER,	-	-	-	Canton,	-	-	-	-	-	1891-92
J. C. FIRMIN,	-	-	-	Findlay,	-	-	-	-	-	1892-93
A. WETTERSTROEM,	-	-	-	Cincinnati,	-	-	-	-	-	1893-94
G. J. SCHADE,	-	-	-	Sandusky,	-	-	-	-	-	1894-95

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1898-1899.

President.

J. H. BEAL, - - - - - Scio

First Vice-President.

ALBERT WETTERSTROEM, - - - - - Cincinnati

Second Vice-President.

CARL SCHMIDT, - - - - - Cleveland

Permanent Secretary.

LEWIS C. HOPP, - 198 Euclid Ave., - - - Cleveland

Permanent Treasurer.

J. H. VON STEIN, - - - - - Upper Sandusky

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ALBERT DE LANG, - - - - - Cincinnati

C. E. BLACKBURN, - - - - - Steubenville

O. N. GARRETT, - - - - - Hillsboro

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Trade Interests.

J. C. FIRMIN, - - - - - Findlay

JOHN BYRNE, - - - - - Columbus

DANIEL MYERS, - - - - - Cleveland

Committee on Papers and Queries.

JOSEPH FEIL, - - - - - Cleveland

WM. KAEMMERER, - - - - - Columbus

C. W. TOBEY, - - - - - Troy

Committee on Pharmacy Laws.

J. E. BLACKBURN, - - - - - Columbus

G. L. HECHLER, - - - - - Cleveland

ALBERT WETTERSTROEM, - - - - - Cincinnati

M. A. BURKHARDT, - - - - - Dayton

F. H. KING, - - - - - Delphos

[illegible]

G. B. KAUFFMAN,	-	-	-	-	Columbus
H. V. ARNY,	-	-	-	-	Cleveland
THEO. WETTERSTROEM,	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati

C. T. P. FENNEL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati
C. E. INK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbiana
JOHN RAUSCHKOLB,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus

W. R. OGIER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus
E. A. SCHELLENTRAGER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cleveland
C. T. P. FENNEL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati
G. B. KAUFFMAN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus
G. H. MATSON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus
J. H. BEAL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scio
B. S. YOUNG,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ada
G. W. VOSS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cleveland
JOHN WEYER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati

F. H. FREERICKS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati
ADAM SCHMIDT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Springfield
PHIL. ACKER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cleveland
F. T. BOWER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Toledo
BART WHITTAKER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati

F. W. HERBST, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus
L. C. HOPP, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cleveland
O. B. HANNAN, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cleveland
G. B. KAUFFMAN, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus
I. H. BEAL, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scio

W. H. OGBORN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati
H. SKILLMAN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati
R. L. COBB,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cleveland
A. HITCHMAN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bettsville
W. H. MILLER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Philadelphia

JULIUS GREYER,	-	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati
FRANK H. FREERICKS,	-	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati
W. H. MILLER,	-	-	-	-	-	New Philadelphia
W. H. STYER,	-	-	-	-	-	Marietta
J. A. NIPGEN,	-	-	-	-	-	Chillicothe

DELEGATES.

Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association.

At Baltimore, Md., Sept., 1898.

F. W. HERBST, Columbus,	ALFRED DE LANG, Cincinnati,
G. L. HECHLER, Cleveland,	GEO. W. VOSS, Cleveland,
GEO. B. KAUFFMAN, Columbus.	

Alternates.

W. R. OGIER, Columbus,	E. A. SCHELLENTRAGER, Cleveland,
J. U. LLOYD, Cincinnati,	J. C. FIRMIN, Findlay,
JOHN BYRNE, Columbus.	

Delegates to National Wholesale Druggists' Convention.

At St. Louis, Mo., Oct., 1898.

PHIL ACKER, Cleveland,	F. H. FREERICKS, Cincinnati.
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Delegates to the Pure Food and Drug Congress at Washington, D. C., January 18 to 21, 1899.

J. U. LLOYD, Cincinnati,	G. B. KAUFFMAN, Columbus.
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Alternates.

G. W. VOSS, Cleveland,	J. C. FIRMIN, Findlay.
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COMMITTEE ON COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNTY.	NAME.	CITY.	COUNTY.	NAME.	CITY.
Adams			Lake	W. M. Werner	Painesville.
Allen	A. Hauenstein	Bluffton.	Lawrence		
Ashland	S. G. Wiest	Ashland.	Licking		Newark.
Ashtabula	A. K. Hawley	Jefferson.	Logan	A. W. Murdock	Bellefontaine.
Athens		Athens.	Lorain	H. J. Eady	Elyria.
Auglaize	J. L. Hoffman	New Bremen.	Lucas	F. T. Bower	Toledo.
Belmont			Madison		
Brown	S. J. Fitzpatrick	Fayetteville.	Mahoning	C. H. Krauter	Youngstown.
Butler	C. Krone	Hamilton.	Marion	L. H. Flocken	Marion.
Carroll	S. L. Sterling	Carrollton.	Medina	W. H. Albro	Medina.
Champaign	J. O. Connor	Urbana.	Meigs	C. D. Reed	Pomeroy.
Clarke	Theo. Troupe	Springfield.	Mercer	John Bevan	Mendon.
Clermont	J. C. Bleher	New Richmond.	Miami	C. W. Tobey	Troy.
Clinton	G. W. Brown	Wilmington.	Monroe		
Columbiana	J. C. Bolger	Salem.	Montgomery	J. G. Spengler	Dayton.
Coshocton	D. J. Lawson	Warsaw.	Morgan	F. Shaw	Cardington.
Crawford	F. T. Johnson	Bucyrus.	Muskingum	H. M. Widney	Zanesville.
Cuyahoga	Lewis C. Hopp	Cleveland.	Noble	W. H. Bowron	Caldwell.
	H. Kuhlmeier		Ottawa	E. C. Payne	Port Clinton.
Darke	J. G. Stierle	Versailles.	Paulding	G. A. Lynn	Paulding.
Defiance	N. G. Woodland	Defiance.	Perry	H. Spencer	N. Straitsville.
Delaware	F. M. Starr	Delaware.	Pickaway	S. B. Evans	Circleville.
Erie	L. A. Biehl	Sandusky.	Pike	A. H. Dean	Waverly.
Fairfield	E. B. White	Lancaster.	Portage	W. T. McConney	Ravenna.
Fayette	A. T. Baldwin	Washington C. H.	Preble	J. E. Davis	West Alexander.
Franklin	J. Rauschkolb	Columbus.	Putnam	W. W. Kelley	Ottawa.
Fulton	C. J. Nachtrieb	Wauseon.	Richland	E. H. Lindsey	Mansfield.
Gallia	C. D. Kerr	Gallipolis.	Ross	J. A. Nipgen	Chillicothe.
Geauga	A. K. Hawley	Jefferson (Ashta- bula County).	Sandusky	E. S. Thomas	Fremont.
Greene	B. G. Ridgway	Cedarville.	Scioto	Frank Amann	Portsmouth.
Guernsey	J. C. Hutchinson	Cambridge.	Seneca	E. B. Hubbard	Tiffin.
Hamilton	W. Simonson	Cincinnati.	Shelby	C. Amann	Sidney.
	A. Wetterstroem		Stark	C. W. Koons	Canton.
Hancock	J. C. Firmin	Findlay.	Summit		Akron.
Hardin	W. D. Dean	Kenton.	Trumbull	S. P. Cramer	Hubbard.
Harrison	J. H. Beal	Scio.	Tuscarawas		
Henry	F. H. Voigt	Holgate.	Union	N. E. Ligget	Marysville.
Highland	O. N. Garrett	Hillsboro.	Van Wert	J. A. Hines	Van Wert.
Hocking	F. Harrington	Logan.	Vinton	A. L. Lewis	Hamden Junct'n
Holmes	J. J. Strome	Millersburg.	Warren	H. Reed	Lebanon.
Huron	J. H. Brincker	Bellevue.	Washington	W. H. Styer	Marietta.
Jackson	W. F. Hale, M.D.	Jackson.	Wayne	S. H. Boyd	Wooster.
Jefferson	Thos. Johnson	Steubenville.	Williams	W. H. Chilcote	Edgerton.
Knox	H. N. Green	Mt. Vernon.	Wood	A. Thurston	Grand Rapids.
			Wyandot	Fred Berg	Upper Sandusky.

In Memoriam.

1897-98.

DR. T. L. A. GREVE,

CINCINNATI.

F. W. KELLER,

CINCINNATI.

H. F. KURFURST,

DAYTON.

C. F. FENTON,

CLEVELAND.

B. H. VORTKAMP,

ST. BERNARD, HAMILTON CO.

MEMBERS
OF THE
OHIO BOARD OF PHARMACY

APPOINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

F. H. KING,	-	-	-	-	Delphos,	-	-	Term expires, 1903
W. R. OGIER,	-	-	-	-	Columbus,	-	-	" 1902
CHARLES KRONE,	-	-	-	-	Hamilton,	-	-	" 1901
GEO. W. VOSS,	-	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	" 1900
JULIUS GREYER,	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati,	-	-	" 1899

OFFICERS.

JULIUS GREYER, President,

W. R. OGIER, Secretary and Treasurer,

335½ South High St., Columbus, Ohio.

The regular meetings of this board are held on the second Monday of
January, May and October.

SPECIAL ADJOURNED MEETING
OF THE
Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association.

FIRST SESSION.— TUESDAY AFTERNOON,
January 18th, 1898.

The meeting was held at the Chittenden hotel, Columbus, Ohio, being a special meeting called by the president pursuant to adjournment of the last regular meeting.

The convention was called to order by President Kauffman at 2:30 o'clock p. m., who stated that the object of the meeting being solely of a business nature, the usual formal addresses would be dispensed with.

On motion of a member the roll-call and the reading of the minutes were dispensed with.

The President: The special business of the meeting then comes in order, being particularly the business of the Committee on Legislation. I will call upon its chairman, Prof. Beal.

Prof. Beal presented a draft of a pharmacy bill, said bill with amendments and discussions of the same are here omitted on account of the legislature passing a pharmacy law April 21st, 1898. See part 2.

The secretary read communications from a number of absent members of this association, expressing their views as to the legislation at present needed; also a letter from County Auditor Akins of Cuyahoga County, upon the subject of the Dow law.

Mr. Freericks, read a communication from the Cincinnati Academy of Pharmacy, entitled, "Changes in the Pharmacy, Poison and Label Law," as follows:

CHANGES IN THE PHARMACY POISON AND LABEL LAW.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, January 8, 1898.

The Academy of Pharmacy of Cincinnati recommends for the consideration of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, the enactment of a pharmacy law embodying the objects of the present pharmacy, poison, label and morphine laws, with the following omissions and additions, to-wit:

To omit in Section 4405 of Senate Bill No. 6, relating to pharmacy law, that certain phrase "seem to him proper" in the sentence beginning with the word, provided, and supplying instead the phrase "be of immediate necessity."

That such portions of Section 4407 of the pharmacy law relating to registration without examination of persons conducting a pharmacy previous to the passage of this act, shall be omitted, and such portions relating to the fee for registration, renewal of registration, salary of the secretary and members of the board, and disposal of the excess of fees, shall be so altered as to read:

Every person in order to be registered as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist under the provisions of this law, must appear before said board and be examined, for which examination said board shall demand and receive from the applicant for pharmacist certificate, a fee of four (4) dollars, and from the applicant for assistant pharmacist certificate a fee of two (2) dollars. Said board shall then issue to every properly qualified person, the certificate for which he was examined, provided said person pay to said board a registration fee of one (1) dollar, if a pharmacist, and a fee of fifty (50) cents, if an assistant pharmacist.

Every registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist who desires to continue the practice of his profession, shall triennially thereafter, during the time he shall continue in such practice, on such date as said board shall determine, pay to the secretary of said board a registration fee; if a pharmacist, one (1) dollar; and if an assistant pharmacist fifty (50) cents.

The members of said board shall receive the sum of five (5) dollars for each day actually engaged in the service thereof, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board.

All moneys received in excess of said per diem allowance and other expenses above provided for, shall be held by the secretary as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said board; he giving such bond as said board shall from time to time direct.

In Section 4408 of the pharmacy law, to more fully qualify applicants for examination, as to their experience, training and education being in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the last June meeting of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association.

To omit section 4409 of the pharmacy law.

In section 4412 relating to prosecutions, the following to be added, to-wit:

(a.) In all cases brought under this act, the prosecution need not prove that the defendant has not the required certificate of registration. If the defendant has such certificate he must produce it.

(b). All fines assessed for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be paid into the state treasury, to be held there as a permanent special fund for the execution of the law.

To add the following sections to the pharmacy law.

SECTION X. The term poison, used in section Y, shall be construed to mean any substance when administered or taken internally by an average full grown person in quantities of one drachm (4 c. c.) if liquid, or (4 Gm.) if solid, or less, which produces such effects upon the human system as to endanger life.

SECTION Y. It shall not be lawful for any person other than a wholesale dealer or other dealer in drugs and medicines to sell or offer for sale any poison to any person other than a registered pharmacist or to such persons who by their occupation are known to use such poisons in the arts and manufacture; and it shall not be lawful for any person other than a registered pharmacist or his assistant pharmacist, to sell or offer for sale at retail any substance known as violent mineral or corrosive poison, and it shall not be lawful for such pharmacist or his assistant to sell or offer for sale to a minor, or sell or give away any such poisonous article to any person without first being satisfied that the purchaser is familiar with the noxious or destructive properties of such article, and without having affixed to each bottle or package of such poisonous article, a label printed in red ink, having on it the correct English name of the article, the name by which it is commonly known, the customary emblem of the skull and cross-bones, the words "caution" and "poison," and in addition thereto at least one of the most readily effective antidotes to such poisonous article, and register in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, the hour and date on which it was sold or given away, the quantity thereof, the name, sex, age and color of the person obtaining same, the purpose for which the purchaser stated, the name and place of abode of the person for whom the same is intended, provided, nothing in this chapter is construed to mean the labeling of poisonous articles when dispensed on a prescription of a regular practitioner for the person intended.

That section Z should read :

It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or give away cocaine, chloral, chloroform, morphine, or other insidious drug, excepting on the written prescription of a regular practitioner of medicine or dentistry, for the person intended, and excepting when it is known by the pharmacist who sells same that the purchaser will use such articles in the arts or manufacture, and then such articles must be sold as poisons.

It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or give away any preparation of the above named insidious drugs when of less than poisonous strength, unless a precautionary label calling attention to the fact that the indiscriminate or continued use of such preparation would be harmful in its effect upon the human system, is affixed in a conspicuous place by the manufacturer of same.

It shall be the duty of the food and dairy commissioner from time to time notify the retail dealer of any violation of this provision, and authorize him to affix the above precautionary label.

Mr. Freericks: I should like to say in explanation that these suggestions as they were formulated by the Academy of Pharmacy of Cincinnati, were formulated at the request of different members of the present legislature, and it was their request that we hand the same to them; but feeling that we should be working within the State Association, we deemed it proper and right that our opinion should be heard by the State Association and be considered by them if they deemed it advisable.

On motion the communications which had been read were ordered to be received and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Ogier the meeting adjourned till 8 o'clock p. m.

SECOND SESSION—TUESDAY EVENING,

January 18th, 1898.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock p. m. by President Kauffman.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The executive committee reported the following applicants for membership in the association, to be voted on at the next session: C. A. Heiner, C. S. Gibson, Prof. H. V. Arny and Lee Downing.

On motion of Mr. Ogier the convention thereupon adjourned and immediately re-convened, for the purpose of giving an opportunity to elect the applicants for membership which had just been reported by the executive committee.

On motion duly seconded the secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the association for the election of the following applicants for membership just reported, which was done and the applicants declared duly elected:

C. A. Heiner, Byesville; C. S. Gibson, McConnellsville; Prof. H. V. Arny, of Cleveland; Lee Downing, Cambridge.

Mr. Hopp: I have an application that I received about two weeks after the meeting adjourned in June, properly signed but not endorsed by the executive committee; and I wrote applicant it would have to hold that over till our June meeting. I think we could have that endorsed, and the association elect that gentleman at this meeting. I have the money, and I move you that that application be received.

Motion seconded, and the secretary authorized to cast the ballot of the association for the election of the applicant referred to.

Prof. Young: If it be in order to propose amendments to the by-laws, I have a proposition which I would like to make, at the request of several of the members, as follows:

Proposed amendment to chapter 2, article 1 of the by-laws, which refers to the receiving of members. The first part of this gives the article in the by-laws:

"Be it resolved, that chapter 2, article 1, be so amended as to read as follows: Propositions for membership shall be made to the executive committee in writing, with the endorsement of two members of the association in good standing, and the vote of two-thirds of the members present at any session shall be required for election. Should any application be received after the closing of the annual session, or 30 days preceding the next succeeding annual meeting, such applicant may be elected by the unanimous consent of the members of the executive committee."

The President: That will have to lie over till the next session.

I would suggest that as we have with us Commissioner Blackburn, who has given considerable study to the points covered by these several laws, and with the consent of the meeting I should like to call upon him for an expression.

Commissioner Blackburn: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—A few days ago, possibly on Sunday, I received an invitation from the president of your association to attend this meeting. The invitation did not indicate what subject I was to consider or discuss, although I understood from a number of the other members of the association that the question of the revision of all the pharmacy laws was to come up at this meeting.

It is not within my province to advocate or to recommend laws for this association. I did not feel that I could properly be active in a measure of that kind. For that reason I have not given these questions the consideration that their importance demands and should receive at your hands. I prepared a sort of a general statement, briefly—not thoroughly considered—because I have not had time to consider it; and if in that statement there are any suggestions thrown out that will be of any advantage to the pharmacists of Ohio, you are certainly welcome to all the information that you can obtain thereby. However, I do not wish

to thrust my views upon any one ; I am perfectly willing to sit by and listen to the discussion, and when you have formulated your own laws I am willing to join with you and go before the legislature, and if there is any influence that I may have, to succeed in having that bill or that proposition enacted into a law. The paper prepared will not come under the head suggested by our president to-night, for the simple reason that it was prepared before the suggestion was made or received, and is meant simply as a sort of a general definition of some questions that are pressing for at least consideration—whether there is any need to enact them into a special statute or not. I will leave off a part of this, because it is not exactly essential to the question. The hour is late. The entire question is pressing, but I will make it as brief as I can.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY HON. J. E. BLACKBURN, DAIRY AND
FOOD COMMISSIONER OF OHIO,

BEFORE THE STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,

[At Columbus, January 18, 1898.

No one who has not been a druggist can have any adequate idea of the long hours, the hard work, and the trials and tribulations that indelibly associate themselves in the minds of every one who has stood behind the counter of a retail drug store.

I appear before you at the request of some of the officers of your association to discuss a question that lies near the heart and affects the purse of every druggist not only in Ohio, but throughout the United States. The retail drug business was at one time an important profession, and to master the art required many long years of study and experience. He is a dull druggist, indeed, who has not within the last few years seen the trend of the times in the direction that threatens the extermination of pharmacy as such, and reduce him to a mere factotum to hand out ready made preparations over the counter without any knowledge or any means of knowing how fearfully and wonderfully they are sometimes made, and yet, to a large extent, he is held responsible by his trade for any injurious effect or any disappointment that may occur from the use of those questionable preparations.

The sudden and wonderful increase in the manufacture of tablet triturates, and their direct sale to the physician, cuts off a large amount of revenue that legitimately belongs to the druggist. The sale of proprietary articles has developed to such a stage that nearly everything is now put up by some leading chemical house or wholesale druggist, and sold preferably to dry goods and department stores, and the retailer is not only expected to keep a full line of pharmaceutical preparations, patents and druggists' sun-

dries, but fluid extracts, tinctures, elixirs and syrups, ad infinitum, ad nauseam.

It is not enough to have a standard line of everything usually called for in a first class pharmacy, but he must have Jones', Smith's and Brown's, and every other fellow who sees fit to spend a little money in advertising or sends a smooth agent to call upon the medical profession. So that we meet the peculiar condition, the druggist's legitimate business taking unto itself wings and flying away, and the remarkable increase in the number of brands of every simple or compound preparation that can be found between the covers of the dispensatory, and several thousand others that are not found in any recognized authority, and the man or firm that puts some of these nostrums upon the market may have no more knowledge of therapeutics than a suckling babe.

With this condition of affairs, it does not require the eye of a prophet to see that the retail drug business will soon become a thing of the past. Personally, there are some reasons why I should not regret this. There is no class of men in America that work as long hours, or of whom is required such careful, conscientious, painstaking and exact service, whose duties are so manifold, or whose work is so tedious as the druggist's. I have always held that a man with intellectual ability sufficient to conduct a retail pharmacy ought to have too much sense to waste his time cooped up in a little store to eke out a bare living, and the sooner a great many of them are driven out of the business, the better it will be for their physical and financial welfare and for their families and posterity.

But all this is somewhat foreign to the specific subject that I came here to discuss. I presume the question that is uppermost in the minds of all who are here to day is the one that has come to be known as "Poisons in Patent Medicines." So much has been said and written on this subject that I hardly know just what to say without tiresome repetition. As you are all doubtless aware, a notice was issued from the office of dairy and food commissioner on the 11th of last September, calling attention to the law governing the sale of poisons. The notice, including a copy of the law, is as follows:

WARNING TO DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE DEALERS.

It has come to my notice that a great many so-called patent medicines or proprietary articles are simply used as vehicles to convey poisonous and dangerous narcotic drugs to persons and patients already weakened with suffering and disease, thereby not only failing to give the relief or benefit sought for, but destroying every vestige of health and enslaving the unsuspecting victim to a fate far worse than death.

After investigation I have found that many soothing cordials and syrups, cough syrups, catarrh cures, and similar proprietary medicines contain morphine and other dangerous ingredients. The use of muriate of cocaine has become so general as to number its helpless, hopeless victims in nearly every community. Several cases of death after untold suffering have been reported to me that are believed to have been caused by the use of this dangerous drug found in so-called patent medicines.

I believe that the laws of Ohio are sufficiently explicit to apply to these cases. The attention of all interested persons is hereby directed to the following law entitled

AN ACT

To provide for the proper labeling of poisonous articles. (Passed April 21, 1890, took effect sixty days later; 87 O. L. 235.)

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, that, whenever any pharmacist, druggist or other dealer in poisons, chemicals, medicines and drugs, whether wholesale or retail, shall sell any drug or chemical, an indiscriminate or careless use of which would be destructive of human life, such dealer shall affix to each bottle or package of such drug, chemical or poison, a label printed in red ink, having on it the name of the article by which it is commonly known, the cautionary emblem of the skull and cross bones, the words "caution" and "poison," and in addition thereto, at least two of the most readily obtainable effective antidotes to such poisonous article.

SECTION 2. Whoever violates the provisions of section one (1) of this act shall, upon conviction thereof before any court having competent jurisdiction, to be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, nor less than ten (10) dollars.

Druggists and dealers having suspected preparations of this kind in stock should at once secure themselves from loss by prosecution by taking a written guarantee from jobber or manufacturer that their preparations do not contain poisonous drugs and are not deleterious or dangerous to health.

It is my intention to prosecute for the sale of medicines containing these dangerous drugs, unless each and every bottle or package containing them is labeled according to law, and I call upon every honest citizen and especially druggists and physicians to aid me in correcting what I believe to be one of the most serious abuses of the times, and a menace to the health and happiness of many thousands of people.

J. E. BLACKBURN,

Dairy and Food Commissioner.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 11, 1897.

But little attention was paid to this notice, and after a few months prosecutions were begun, under my orders, with a view of testing this statute and to see if it was not possible to correct some of the abuses complained of. Nine charges were brought in the courts, six of which were settled by pleas of guilty; one other, that of Winslow's Soothing Syrup charged with containing morphine, has been brought to trial and the defendant found guilty. Two others are to be brought in the near future; just what the outcome will be remains to be seen.

It might be proper at this time to notice some of the attacks that have been inspired on the department by a few paid agents of some of the interested parties. In the January number of *The Druggists' Circular* appears a story, somewhat vague and indefinite, but couched in the fervent language of a paid advertisement, making certain indiscriminate charges. I have endeavored to obtain some information upon which to base an invest-

igation of these statements. I have heard nothing but rumors, and they have been traced to what I believe to be their origin. They seem to have emanated from an alleged attorney of this town, whose standing is such that I have not yet found a man who knows him who would believe him under oath.

I am free to confess that I do not know if any of these charges are true, but I want to be very emphatic in my declaration that I do not believe they are. I believe they were conceived and put in circulation by parties interested in the defense of the abuses we seek to correct. I have only to say, however, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there has been no conspiracy, neither has there been any effort made to compromise these questions out of court, and there shall not be. In fact, these rumors if put in circulation to influence the department in any way, will not have the effect for which they were designed, as under no circumstances can any of these cases be dismissed except by a jury selected to sit and hear the testimony in open court according to law. I rather suspect, however, it is an attempt to manufacture sentiment against the department and seek to create the impression that there is an ulterior motive behind all these prosecutions. If this is the object, but little attention will be paid to the matter unless something tangible is offered in the way of evidence to sustain them.

To bring the matter down to a plain, blunt, straight-out business proposition, I would like any man to tell me, if he can, why a retail druggist must not only register every sale of poisons that he makes, but adorn the package with the poison label to warn the public of the dangerous contents thereof, and a corporation or individual can be permitted to take the same dangerous drugs that the pharmacist must label "poison," put them in simple mixtures, sometimes liquid, sometimes powder, and guarantee them a "perfectly safe and harmless vegetable remedy." Should not every druggist have the same privilege of increasing his sales, or should not all who deal and traffic in preparations of this kind be put precisely upon the same plane and the same footing?

Where is the justice in permitting a soothing syrup, a cough syrup or a catarrhal powder to contain dangerous amounts of poisonous drugs like cocaine or morphine, and permit them to be sold under terms, conditions and styles of package that not only do not enlighten any one of the true character of the preparation, but frequently are falsely labeled and calculated to destroy a delicate person after luring them into fancied security by the seductive language in advertisements and upon the label.

It will not do for some people to say that some of these preparations have been taken for forty years without doing any harm. These preparations either have not contained these dangerous drugs for the length of time claimed, or they have done an incalculable amount of harm. It is beyond the ability of any one to calculate the harm that can be done, has been done and is being done, daily, by the use of these dangerous mixtures. I have a letter from Dr. Broughton, of the Keeley Institute at Dwight, Illinois, from which I take the following extract:

"I do not know that I am interested in the quality of food any more than any good citizen should be, but I have to deal many times daily with

the effects of proprietary medicines. I am brought daily in contact with the wrecks caused by them. I have charge of all opium and other drug patients of The Leslie E. Keeley Co. at this place, and could give thousands of cases where men and women have been wrecked by the use of opium, cocaine, chloral, etc., contained in medical compounds, advertised and sold on the market."

Some of our friends on the other side of the question, and their members are very few, have done me the honor to attack me in every conceivable way. This does not harm me and probably affords them amusement, and as long as they are engaged in this kind of pastime I do not know that their attacks are worthy of serious consideration. If they will have the fairness to meet the question on its merits, I am willing to discuss it and consider it with any fair-minded citizen.

Some of their publications say that I am an extremist, that this movement is all right properly controlled; that as far as so-and so's preparation is concerned, its sale ought to be stopped, but then as far as somebody's else preparation is concerned, the movement is a blankety-blank fraud and calculated to do more harm than good. By carefully turning to the advertising pages of such a journal, you will usually find an advertisement of the nostrum they so zealously seek to defend. Of course it would be unfair to charge that an advertisement in "preferred space, next to the solid reading, at double or thrifble the regular rates," would have anything to do with the editorial defense of Dr. Quack's nostrum, and it is unnecessary to say that many a paid advertisement does not appear in the advertising column.

As soon as the other cases are decided in the courts, it is my intention to publish to the druggists of Ohio just what these preparations are, just what we have found them to contain and just what the druggists of Ohio can expect. I intend to issue a notice asking the druggists of Ohio to label each and every package according to law of these preparations that go over their counters, or ship them out of the state, unless the manufacturers will agree to omit all dangerous ingredients.

I need not assure the intelligent druggists of Ohio that they are deeply interested in this question, and they ought vigorously and unanimously to support the department in the movement to exterminate a line of preparations that I believe has destroyed more lives than the late Civil War, and leaves thousands and tens of thousands of helpless and hopeless victims in their wake. They are none the less dangerous because insidious.

I understand there are many other questions pertaining to the drug business to come before this meeting, but I do not know of any one of greater value or greater interest to the trade than this one question, and I hope that some action will be taken upon it before this meeting adjourns.

Mr. Blackburn's paper was supplemented by the following words:

Mr. Blackburn: I understand that the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy have prepared certain measures covering all these points. As to just what action shall be taken I leave entirely with the druggists of Ohio. I have no wish to influence their

judgment on the matter in any way. After they have formulated their law or their measure, if they desire my assistance to help them enact it into law, I feel a good deal like Mr. Bruck said he felt—I feel an interest and a sympathy with the druggists of Ohio, and will do anything I can to better their condition, either through securing legal enactments, or through a careful, proper and sustained enforcement of the laws already enacted for their benefit. (Applause.)

Prof. Fennel: I for one would like to express my thanks to Mr. Blackburn for presenting the question in altogether a different phase. We, as druggists, or pharmacists—whatever we are—cannot plead ignorance of the contents of these different preparations that we are selling every day. We are actually endorsing every one of them, doing it day after day; and it is about time that the druggists of the state of Ohio should take the first step to see that every preparation of that kind containing a narcotic poison is labeled properly; that we make every effort to support the department in the enforcement of that act. I therefore move that the association extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Blackburn.

Motion carried.

The executive committee reported favorably upon the applications for membership of R. W. Smith and C. D. Harlow, to be voted upon at the next session.

On motion the meeting adjourned until Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

THIRD SESSION—WEDNESDAY MORNING,

January 19th.

The meeting was called to order by President Kauffman at 9:30 o'clock.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

On motion, the secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the association for the election of the following applicants for membership reported by the executive committee at the last session, which was done and the applicants declared duly elected:

R. W. Smith, of Washington C. H., and Chas. D. Harlow, of Washington C. H.

On motion of Mr. Von Stein the proposed amendment to

chapter 2, article 1, of the by-laws, submitted by Prof. Young at the preceding session, was adopted by the necessary vote.

On motion of Mr. Wetterstroem the communication from the Cincinnati Academy of Pharmacy was taken up for consideration.

A motion was made that this communication be disposed of by separate sections.

Prof. Fennel: We have three laws on the statute book now. The recommendations say nothing about the repeal of those. Furthermore, I cannot see the advantage of changing the three laws that we have—where the preference comes in. As it stands we have a poison law, which refers to arsenic principally—in fact is a registration law. That is embodied in the draft that is presented there. Then we have a label law, which refers to all poisons, just the same as that law does; and then we have the morphine law. The three laws are distinct and specific. There is only one objection in the laws that exist now, and that is in the label law. For instance, a man can sell, under the poison law, arsenic in any quantity provided he mixes in enough soot, or unless ordered by a physician. He must keep a record, though—a register. Under the label law, the pharmacist is placed between the devil and the deep sea. In other words, he must label everything with a poison label if it is poisonous material, whether it is on the prescription of a physician or not. You can get around all that; leave the laws as they are, and simply insert in the label law, adding the words, after “‘medicines and drugs” on page 79, line 3, the words, “‘except upon the prescription of a physician,” and you cover the very point. You offer nothing new, you do not repeal the old law, and you do not have to make any effort to get a new law. If it is in order, I would like to offer an amendment: I would leave the poison law and the morphine law as they stand, and ask a change in the label law to the effect that we ask the insertion of the words “‘except upon the prescription of a physician.” Then we need not label it with a red label, skull and cross-bones. I know it is not exactly in order, but I wanted to call attention to the fact that I do not see the necessity of adding something to a pharmacy law which contemplates what we already have—three distinct and specific laws which cover every point.

The motion to dispose of the communication by separate sections was lost.

Mr. Wetterstroem: The object, as I understood it, in bringing these three laws under the pharmacy law, was, to carry out the recommendations that we passed in the June meeting; as I find in the proceedings that the committee on pharmacy law, which was afterwards adopted by the association, recommended that the original poison law contained in Section 6957, Revised Statutes, and the morphine law of 1886 and the label law of 1890, be considered and made a part of the pharmacy act, and that being then the sense of the association it was for that reason that we offered it, and presume that the association will not question the advisability of bringing them in at present.

Prof. Fennel: I admit that that statement is correct, but I do not believe that was the intention at all. It seems that the poison law, label law and the morphine law are perfectly satisfactory to the druggists of the state of Ohio, with the exception of that one portion of the label law which came up through the prosecutions that are brought on by the dairy and food commission in regard to patent medicines. And patent medicine men, or those men that are handling, selling or offering for sale preparations containing morphine or narcotic poisons, call attention to this fact, that according to the law every prescription, whether it be by a physician or otherwise, if it contains poison, must be labeled with the skull and cross-bones. And the point is well taken, because the law does not say anything about prescriptions. It does not discriminate or make any distinction. Consequently, if a prescription by a regular practitioner contains morphine, according to the law, which reads, "That whenever any pharmacist, druggist or other dealer in poisons, chemicals, medicines and drugs, whether wholesale or retail, shall sell any drug or chemical,"—now comes the clause—"an indiscriminate or careless use of which would be destructive of human life, such dealer shall affix to each bottle or package of such drug, etc."—must put on the red label. That includes prescriptions.

That case was decided, the case brought in Chattanooga against Mr. Wise. He filled a prescription for atropine, which was applied to the eye, and the physician who prescribed it produced the desired result. About three months afterwards that child got hold of that bottle, drank the contents and died. The father brought suit against Mr. Wise for \$5,000 damages, claiming that according to the law—that law being identical with our

law—that he hadn't labeled that bottle with the red label or skull and cross-bones, as required by law. It was tried, and a verdict was rendered against Mr. Wise for \$2,000. He appealed the case went to the higher court, and lost a second time, and had a verdict of \$200 rendered against him. That may be \$500; I know the first one was \$2,000. He appealed the third time, and the higher court of the state of Tennessee have decided against him, and they got a verdict of \$5,000, on the ground, although he brought in the evidence of every medical man that they did not intend or desire prescriptions to be labeled "poison", if they did contain poison, unless they specified it, nevertheless the law said you must label it with the skull and cross-bones, red label and antidote.

We are placed in the same position. If we do not label it, we are violating the law; if we do label it, we lose the patronage of the physician. He will simply do his own dispensing. We can avoid that by putting in that clause. At the College of Pharmacy that matter came up. That was the resolution adopted, and that was presented to the Academy of Medicine, who endorsed it and offered their support at the legislature here to see that that amendment was made to the law. It covers every point. Now, with the draft, it states different poisons, and closes "and other insidious poisons." That opens up the doors again. We are practically no better off than we were before. The law says, anything that is poisonous, and we very well know what are poisons. For that matter, it may be necessary to label water "poison"—if you take enough of it it will act as a poison; but, of course, that is not the intent of the law. You can go to extremes in a matter of that kind, but with the clause on the prescription of the physician, we cover the point, and the responsibility is not on us, but on the physician. If he wants the label on poison, it is his duty to order it so.

Mr. Williams: I perfectly agree with the gentleman who has just had the floor; he is correct. The proper policy of the association would be to lay on the table the proposition that has come up from Cincinnati. Then we take up these laws separately, go through them, amend them as has been suggested in that proposition. I am somewhat interested in this. A few years ago this label matter was a proposition of mine in the legislature. I introduced the proposition of labeling and making the labels,

the color of the labels and antidotes, myself, and had it passed. Consequently, I am favorably disposed to having the law stand, more so as I helped to get it up, rather than to have it knocked in the head. I think that all that is necessary is what we have right there in that book. I move to lay on the table the proposition that is before the association. Would that be in order?

The President: That is in order.

Motion carried.

Prof. Fennel: I move that the label law be so amended as to insert the words, "except upon the prescription of a physician" after the words "medicines and drugs" in the third line, second and third words, page 79, of the label law.

Mr. Hopp: Wouldn't it be well to add also that in the preparation—. Now, according to the way this law reads, any druggist that puts up a cough mixture containing morphine or codeine or hyoscyamus, would be obliged to put on the poison caution label. That would also mean every patent medicine that is on the market. In consequence the skull and cross-bones would become so common that they would pay no attention to it. As it is now, when one sees the skull and cross-bones on a label they stop, hesitate, and read it. Would it not be better to have also added, "except on the prescription of a physician, and all medicines put up in the proprietary form shall have the amount of the active ingredient added thereto?" For instance, if a man puts up a cough mixture, and puts a grain of morphine into a 4-ounce bottle, and in case any accident should happen the physician or the druggist who may be called upon would know what to do. In a case of that kind at home recently, a child took a bottle of Piso's Cure, I think. They telephoned down at once and wanted to know what it contained. Of course we did not know; it is a patent medicine; we are not supposed to know. Yet, if they were compelled to put on their label the amount of active ingredients which are of a poisonous nature, I think it would cover the whole thing; and would satisfy the majority of proprietary manufacturers in the country.

In England they require that of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup; I have not had a bottle in the store for 20 years, and I do not know what is on the label. In England they specify on the label the amount of morphine contained in a bottle. A certain face bleach is another preparation. The makers were

arrested in England for selling the preparation, which was poisonous. They claimed it was not. The pharmaceutical society took it up, and they stated there was present bichloride of mercury. The makers stated, "they don't question that in the states, but here in this country you want us to state what is in it! Why, we are giving our formula!" It is not necessary to give the whole formula or the preparations that enter a compound, excepting the active ingredient, such as cocaine or morphine. When a person goes into a drug store and asks the druggist whether they had better use such and such a preparation, the druggist will see on the label that it contains morphine or cocaine, and can advise the customer accordingly. I would like to see that amended in some such way, so that we could compel these people to indicate the amount of active ingredient contained in each mixture.

Prof. Fennel: I would not like to accept an amendment of that kind. I am willing to admit that familiarity breeds contempt. If they see the skull and crossbones on every patent medicine, people will become indifferent. It is a caution label now, but when you find it on everything they will get negligent, and perhaps we will have more poison cases than ever. At the same time, I do not think it is within the province of the pharmacist to dictate to the manufacturers of preparations of that kind what they shall do. In the first place they won't tolerate a dictation of that kind; they will do as they see fit. They have the capital; they invest that capital for a purpose, that purpose being to make money. They are supported by the press because they make money out of their advertisements, and the public take it simply because it is advertised to them. We could not do a particle to prevent the sale of a preparation, whether it contained the formula or whether it has the poison label on or not. All we care about, that we do not have to label prescriptions with the poison label. We do not put up the patents. If we put up any syrup and it contains morphine we should label it poison. We should be the very first ones to do it, or let our customers know and put the label on. If you put, according to your idea, the formula on the bottle, you do not have to label it poison, because then it comes under the pure food law. You can sell anything you see fit, provided you do not sell it under misrepresentations, and you do not have to label it. Therefore, I

would not accept any amendment to the law except that one, that the labeling of prescriptions by regular physicians be exempted from the poison label.

Mr. Hopp: I do not agree with Prof. Fennel on that. There are a number of druggists in this city, and it has been recommended that the druggists put up their own cough mixtures. Each and every one of these cough mixtures contains a little morphine or tartar emetic, etc. I do not think it is right that the druggists be compelled to put on the skull and crossbones. Let them put on just the amount of active ingredient in the mixture, that is all that is necessary. They are not giving their formula away; they are just stating what that mixture contains, so that a person can be governed accordingly. There are fully as many mixtures put up by druggists in this city as there are patent medicines sold, and ten times more. There is not a druggist but makes a cough mixture, and every mixture he puts out he has got to put on the skull and cross-bones.

Prof. Fennel: Why shouldn't he?

Mr. Hopp: I do not think it is necessary, when there is not enough there to be a poison.

Prof. Fennel: You are not the judge. That is the great mistake that pharmacists make; they arrogate to themselves certain rights which they do not possess. They do not know anything about therapy. You give a cough medicine, and you might as well say something for the stomach, or it might be for the liver or the kidneys. We are not physicians. That is the way we antagonize the physicians. There is one of the great evils.

The amendment proposed by Prof. Fennel's motion was seconded by Mr. Firmin, and duly carried.

Mr. Hopp: I offer this, roughly drawn, to be inserted after Mr. Fennel's amendment, reading as follows: "except on the prescription of a physician and such preparations known as family medicines containing active ingredients; said preparations must, however, be labeled with the amount of said ingredient contained in each teaspoonful."

Mr. Wetterstroem: I think we could have a compromise label, instead of having the poison label; have some label something like what was suggested by the Academy, as an indiscriminate use of that preparation would be harmful; or something by which you would not have to name the ingredients.

Mr. Hopp: What objections is there to putting the names of the ingredients on there?

Mr. Wetterstroem: You would have to antagonize the press.

Mr. Hopp: We do not care for that; we are doing this as a precaution for the benefit of the public.

Mr. Wetterstroem: You must remember that we are in a free country. In England it is all well enough for such class legislation, to say that each preparation shall be labeled showing what it contains, but in this country——

Mr. Hopp: You can give a man any amount of poison you wish to, is it right?

Mr. Wetterstroem: Yes.

Mr. Hopp: I don't think so.

Mr. Wetterstroem: I think we can get a compromise label that would not antagonize the proprietary medicine houses. They would be willing to put on some label that would not name every ingredient, but some precautionary label.

Mr. Hopp: Prof. Fennel objected to the preparing of preparations by the pharmacist, for the reason that it looks a good deal as though we were going into therapeutics. On the contrary, there are family medicines that have been put up for years, and they are recommended even by committees that have reported to the American Pharmaceutical Association; whether that association has ever endorsed them or not, I don't know. But this brings in the matter of family medicines. I think any one who puts out a family medicine should state whether they contain an active ingredient or not. There is a preparation well known which is given to babies during teething to relieve pain. The teeth come a great deal easier with that preparation than they will in any other way; consequently, it is widely sold. I have been told it contains a little codeia.

That brings to mind another preparation that is put up in this country. A certain firm in this country wrote to a firm in this state, wanting to know what the food commissioner is going to do. Is that a case of hold-up on the part of the food commissioner, or is it the druggists of the state opposed to patent medicines? Says he, "to be sure, our preparation, if they took it indiscriminately, or too large a dose, larger than is prescribed on the bottle, it might do some harm, but they are supposed to go by the directions." A bottle of that preparation was brought

down stairs, and right on the top it said, "perfectly harmless; don't use preparations that contain morphine, cocaine," and such other things. This feature will cover that whole thing. There is a man that has got to put on the name of the active ingredients. If he has some root or herb that will do more good than anything else, let him keep that to himself, as long as it is not poisonous. If it has a very active ingredient, let us know what that is, so that if an overdose is taken we will know what to do.

Prof. Fennel: I would like to ask Mr. Hopp a question, and I want an honest, fair, square answer. I want to know of Mr. Hopp if he put up a preparation of that kind, whether he would put on, so many grains, on the bottle.

Mr. Hopp: I would.

Prof. Fennel: You are the only man who would do it: I make no exception.

Mr. Williams: Here is another.

Prof. Fennel: You take a preparation on the market, what does it say? It says, so many parts in 1000, or 100ths. It gives parts, not grains. It does not give the exact weight; that is the objectionable feature in the label law.

Mr. Hopp: But we can compel them to label it that way, and also compel them to state the approximate amount there is in a teaspoonful. They can use their French label. One states one drachm, the other 4 grammes.

Mr. Wetterstroem: Oh, no! It says 1 drachm apothecary measure, or in parenthesis says 4 cubic centimeters if liquid, or grammes, defining the word grammes.

Mr. Hopp: That was on another line; it was an oversight, I admit that; but I say that is the very thing that we can get around.

Mr. Hopp's amendment is seconded.

Mr. Kauffman: (Mr. Ogier in the chair.) I do not think we are getting at the true inwardness of our wants. If we will stop to consider that we have on the statute books at present three distinct poison laws, it may help us. One is known as the morphine law; the other, as the poison law proper; the other, as the label law. If you will examine these three laws carefully, you will find that they conflict in some few particulars; and the question then is presented to the pharmacist as to just how he shall proceed in order to comply with the law. If he complies

with the strict letter of one of the laws, he violates the strict letter of another; and in any case he is "between the devil and the deep sea." He can scarcely avoid the violation of one or the other of these laws. Take, for instance, to illustrate, a sale of morphine. I presume you have a customer for a package of morphine. We have a law which distinctly regulates the sale of morphine. It says: "It shall not be lawful for such person to sell or offer for sale morphine or any of its salts, in any bottle, vial, envelope or other package, unless the same shall be wrapped in a scarlet paper or envelope, and all bottles or vials used for the above purpose shall contain not more than one drachm each, and shall have in addition a certain label," and so on. That means that he must dispense morphine in a package which has for its outside wrapper a scarlet paper. Now, that is all there is in the restriction of the morphine law. The question comes up, does the poison law also apply to morphine? I believe any court in the country would decide that it does. It therefore follows, that in the sale of morphine the pharmacist must not only comply with the restrictions of the morphine law, but he must also comply with the poison label law. In addition to the scarlet package, he must have a poison label, bearing the skull and cross-bones and all the necessary antidotes. Then having done that, morphine distinctly comes under the operation of the poison law. That poison law, while it applies principally to arsenic, includes all other poisons, for it says, "any article belonging to the class usually denominated poisons." That certainly includes morphine; he must therefore proceed to interrogate his customer. First he must observe the sex and the age, and the residence if possible, and he must ask the purpose for which it is intended, and must put it down in the book, and go through a lot of red tape. In short he must go through the whole formula, as prescribed under all three of these laws. What is the sense for such distribution of matter? Why cannot we have one compact, intelligent law, which shall cover the sale of all poisons?

In conversation with Commissioner Blackburn, I have understood that his purpose in bringing these several suits against proprietary medicines is not because of anything he has against the medicines in particular, but mainly to secure an interpretation of these laws. It was at first hoped that these suits would be carried to the higher courts. Unfortunately, most of them

have been settled by the parties sued pleading guilty and settling the case, but there is a prospect that at least two of them will go to the higher court. If we interfere with the poison law now, by obtaining of the present legislature some changes, we will of course invalidate his procedure so far as he has gone, and would of course invalidate any decision of the Supreme Court on the several points which are in question.

With that in view, I question whether it is policy for us at this time to undertake any revision of the laws whatever.

In regard to the general use of a poison label, as proposed by Mr. Hopp, I do not think it at all advisable; and you all know that there is great danger in a thing becoming common. When you are very familiar with anything, you lose your respect for it. If you put the red poison label and the skull and cross-bones on every package of medicine which contains an active ingredient, that poison label becomes perfectly familiar to the people. Take a case which I heard illustrated not long since. Suppose the law requires Bull's Cough Syrup, Piso's Cure, and certain other proprietary medicines to be labeled with the poison label. They are kept in the household in the medicine closet, along with some other remedies, bed-bug poison, for instance, corrosive sublimate. If there is a poison label on the Bull's Cough Syrup—exactly the same as on the other articles, it does not make any distinction. The children in the household are used to taking their cough medicine out of a bottle of cough medicine bearing the poison label. Would they not be more apt than if the label was not present, to take down the bottle of corrosive sublimate, bearing the same label, and take a drink out of that bottle? They would not get the same effect, by any means. In just that point is the danger of familiarity with our poison label, and I think if we should secure the passage of such a law that we would cause more harm than good by this in our effort to prevent the indiscriminate use of poison.

I do think that the law should compel simple remedies which contain active ingredients in any very considerable quantity, to state the fact on the label; and that is the main point which I understand the commissioner is endeavoring now to bring up—as to whether this law, as it now stands, will support him in his effort to compel such labels. For that reason alone I would hate to see the matter stirred up at the present time. However, I do

think we should have one comprehensive poison law, covering the whole ground, instead of three fragments of law which are rather conflicting in their requirements.

Mr. Freericks: I do not see what any decision of the Supreme Court can alter in this matter, in defining what a poison may be or may not be, nor do I see that we should not take up this matter. It concerns us more than any one else, and it concerns us at this time. We are possibly better able to judge what is a poison than the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio. I do not believe in stating on the label of any proprietary medicine what is contained in that proprietary medicine that may be of harmful effect, for this reason: There are many people who use such preparations for different little ailments. They do not know what the preparations contain; they do not know that the preparation is of a harmful character that leads them on to use more of it. But, give them an idea that there is morphine in this preparation, or that there is cocaine in it, and they reason, "Well, I guess we are getting the benefit of this preparation from morphine or cocaine." That is their judgment; and they will attempt to get morphine or cocaine in its pure state, merely because they know it is cheaper and they can get a better effect from less of it. For that reason, while I am heartily in favor of a plan that warns them against the use of preparations containing such drugs, I am not in favor of letting them know what the drugs are that are of this harmful nature. Therefore, Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Hopp, reading, "that it shall not be lawful for any person to sell or give away any preparation containing cocaine, chloral, chloroform, morphine, or other insidious drug, when of less than poisonous strength, unless a precautionary label calling attention to the fact that the indiscriminate or continued use of such preparation would be harmful in its effect upon the human system is affixed in a conspicuous place, by the manufacturer of same."

Motion seconded.

Mr. Freericks: I do not know that I have thoroughly explained myself. I believe you all agree with me that it is wrong to let the public take preparations indiscriminately, containing morphine, cocaine, chloral, etc. That is the opinion of the present dairy and food commissioner, and we, I believe, are united in support of him on that question. I believe, too, that

you can see the folly, when you come to the fine point of it, in saying that a preparation containing $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{32}$ of a grain of morphine in a teaspoonful, is a poison and should be labeled as such. We know that a preparation containing so minute a quantity of morphine is, as we consider a poison, not a poison. Yet we see that it is through the use of such preparations that much harm is done to the public in leading them on to continue—to nourish the use of such preparations, and take a liking for them in larger quantities. The public is unaware of what these preparations contain that produce within them a liking for the preparation. Warn them that in this preparation is a substance which if they use the preparation indiscriminately or continually, will bring harm to them, and the majority will not use that preparation, or, if they do use it, they will use it with caution. That is as far, I believe, as you can go without telling them what is in the preparation. If you tell them that there is cocaine or morphine in the preparation, is it not likely to presume that if they know it has its beneficial effect, as they think, from the preparation, that they will think they will have a better beneficial effect from larger quantities. Even if only one-fourth of those who are taking a preparation containing such ingredients are led on to use the drug in its pure state, think of what harm that would do. All of that, I believe, can be overcome by simply warning them that in this preparation is something that will do them harm if they use it indiscriminately or continually, and we have gained the point that I believe we should gain, for the sake of the food commission and for the sake of humanity.

Mr. John Byrne, on behalf of the Retail Druggists' Association of Columbus, extended an invitation to this association to meet with the former association this evening, in their hall, at any hour convenient to the visiting members.

On motion of a member, and the amendment of Mr. Hopp, it was resolved that the invitation be accepted with the thanks of this association.

Prof. Beal: The committee have another amendment to present: A bill to amend sec. 3718-A, Revised Statutes of Ohio. This is a bill which was originally passed to confer upon mayors, justices of the peace and magistrates' courts, which are not courts of record, jurisdiction in cases brought by the food commissioner.

We desire to recommend an amendment to that section which gives like jurisdiction in cases of violation of the pharmacy law. The section is a long one, and unless it is requested I will not read it. The change which we suggest is the addition of these words—"In cases of violation of the pharmacy law." The section gives justices of the peace, and mayors' and magistrates' courts—courts not of record—jurisdiction in cases brought by the food commissioner. We seek to have that amended in such a way as to give jurisdiction in cases brought for violation of pharmacy laws.

Mr. Kauffman : I understand that this is an amendment to another law than the pharmacy law.

Prof. Beal : Yes ; this is another law entirely, and is intended to be introduced as a separate bill.

It was moved and seconded that the foregoing proposition to amend section 3718-A be adopted.

Prof. Fennel : I have had a good deal of experience with squires' courts, in various ways ; and if you knew how things were done in the squire's court you would not ask to put the jurisdiction of any case into that court. I will admit that if you go before the police court, you do not get the proper attention. In the police court, cases of that kind are rushed through ; they pay no attention, in fact, to a case of that kind. If you take it to the higher court—the common pleas court—it is put on the calendar, and the lawyers will push it off from one term to another ; and you will have one hundred cases on hand, and not a single one tried. But I will guarantee that if you go into the squire's court you will not win a single case, because of the opposition that will be brought in on the plea of "special legislation," "protecting the pharmacist," who is making a thousand per cent. profit at the expense of the dear public—"the dear workman," who has to go to the cut-rate store if he wants to get any medicine at a living price ; you will not get a single case. I should think there was some other way to get it into some other court than the magistrate's.

Mr. Hechler : Let me ask you, on what experience do you base your opinion ?

Prof. Fennel : I think if Mr. Hechler wants any information, I can give it to him.

Mr. Hechler : I don't care about it, only it rather occurred to me that you possibly hadn't brought the right kind of cases. (Laughter.)

Prof. Fennel : We have brought the right kind of cases ; for instance, I can cite you to one case—I will not refer to any pharmacy cases—but that is what you desire.

Mr. Hechler : No, no.

Prof. Fennel : But the influence that is brought to bear is something tremendous, the way they work their juries ; I don't care whether it is for the defense or for the plaintiff ; both parties pursue the same tactics.

Mr. Hechler : When public sentiment is greater than your law, that shows you conclusively that your law is not a good one.

Prof. Fennel : That is the case.

Mr. Ogier : The sole object of this, as I take it, is simply to get in police court. Police courts are courts of record. You will have no trouble in enforcing laws of this character as a rule, in police courts ; they are courts of final jurisdiction, an appeal from which may be taken on error. In a justice's court you cannot do anything with the defendant, even if he pleads guilty. The defendant may come and plead guilty, but he cannot under the law, be fined by a magistrate or a justice of the peace. That is not generally known. They do it all through the state, but that action is illegal, wholly illegal. The only thing that they can legally do, whether the defendant is found guilty or whether he pleads guilty, is to recognize him to the higher court—bind him over to the grand jury. In cases of misdemeanor, therefore, those cases go to the Common Pleas Court. The prosecuting attorney pays no attention to them. The medical board have exactly the same difficulty, although their law specifies that the prosecuting attorney in the respective county shall prosecute the cases. They have just as much difficulty as we would have in getting the prosecuting attorney of any county to do anything in any way. The only way you can do is, to employ an attorney to go into these county seats where these cases have been bound over to the grand jury, and see that they are indicted by the grand jury, follow up the prosecuting attorney, and make life miserable for him until he does his duty in getting them bagged. This matter is to give justices and magistrates power to fine a defendant if he is found guilty or if he pleads guilty, and I regard

it as a very important point to be gained in a proper enforcement of the pharmacy law, because the other way, if a fellow wants to be contrary he can go right straight along and defy you in spite of all you can do.

On vote the amendment was adopted.

On motion an adjournment was taken to 2 o'clock p. m.

FOURTH SESSION—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

January 19th.

The meeting was called to order by President Kauffman at 2 o'clock p. m.

The minutes of the previous session were read, and approved as corrected.

On motion of Mr. Freericks, the amendment to the amendment to the poison label law, which had been tabled, was taken from the table.

Mr. Freericks: In further explanation of that clause, I should like to say that it is only a part of the proposition that was offered by the Academy of Pharmacy, and it must be understood that there must be affixed to any law the necessary fines for violation of that law, and who shall enforce the law. But that, I presume is a question that would come up for consideration later.

Prof. Fennel: I would like to know what "and other insidious drugs" are; I do not quite understand that.

Mr. Freericks: There are a great many insidious drugs, Mr. President and gentlemen, that it would be hard to specify; but it should be understood that the committee who will finally draft this law shall mention every one of the drugs that they consider of such a character. I would include among those belladonna, hyoscyamus and its alkaloids, and like drugs, with their active principles and preparations.

Prof. Fennel: The point that I wish to raise—I don't like the words "and others"; that opens up everything.

Mr. Freericks: I am sure it is not at all the intention of those who take part in framing this, to have it understood that "and others" is to be added in the law; but we did not feel called upon, if this found consideration at all with you gentlemen, that

we mention every one of those, but we felt quite positive that the committee who would take this matter in hand would be able to do that in the proper manner.

Mr. Hopp: I would not like to see this amendment tacked onto the other one. I prefer to have the one that I offered accepted first, and let this come in as a separate section. The amendment that I offer refers entirely to preparations comprising proprietary and family medicines that contain active principles. The idea is, to have the amount of the active principle put on the label, indicating the amount of such active principle in each dose. This other matter can come in later on. I am afraid this would conflict with the other, and the consequence would be, we would lose it all. This could come in in a separate section.

The amendment that I offer does not require any precautionary label, nor any cross-bones or skulls, but just merely to state the fact on the label that such and such a preparation contains a certain amount of said active principle. This is not for the purpose, as Mr. Freericks possibly understood it this morning, to enable people to know what they are taking; we do not care about that. What we want is, to have it stated plainly, in case of an overdose, as, in place of taking one teaspoonful, a child takes a tablespoonful, that the mother can run to the druggist, tell him that the child took a tablespoonful instead of a teaspoonful, and ask him what she shall do. He can turn to the bottle and see that it contains such and such an amount of a certain principle. He will know at once what to do, or whether to call in a physician. The other way, he knows nothing of the ingredients, and does not know what action to take.

Mr. Freericks: While I personally am heartily in favor of such a proposition, as I explained this morning I think it would be wrong to do that, for this one reason: It would give those people the knowledge of what they are taking, and might produce more morphine fiends and cocaine fiends than we have at present, and only owing to such a law. For that reason I do not believe it is well to let the public know what is in certain preparations. As far as the fear of a child having taken a teaspoonful of that preparation, I think it is but small in comparison with the idea and the effect that would be a result thereof—that people would have a knowledge of what they contained, and take them in their pure state.

Mr. Hopp: I beg to differ with Mr. Freericks on that point, because about three weeks ago I had a physician call me up regarding a child who had taken a large dose of a cough cure

I could not state positively what was contained in the preparation. If they are compelled to put on the amount of active principle in each teaspoonful, there may not be enough in them, yet it would satisfy the mother. I cannot see where this clause is going to be of any benefit, because, according to the amendment you offer you state that this preparation contains chloral, chloroform, morphine and other insidious drugs, and then you want a precautionary label put on.

Mr. Freericks: Not to state that they contain those, but such preparations as do contain those, that they are to be labeled with a precautionary label calling attention to the harmful effect that might arise from their continued or indiscriminate use.

Mr. Hopp: How are you going to find that out?

Mr. Freericks: Each manufacturer being compelled to affix that label thereon—the precautionary label.

Mr. Hopp: That man might say that that preparation may contain a little morphine; he will go on and say, "This preparation does not contain chloral or chloroform."

Mr. Freericks: Oh, no! A precautionary label warning against the indiscriminate and continued use of the preparation.

Mr. Hopp: In case of accident, what are you going to do? You don't know what is in that preparation; you cannot help the person any.

Mr. Freericks: Such accidents, I believe, are very seldom.

Mr. Hopp: That is my point in making this suggestion; I don't care what the other ingredients are, but let us know what the active ingredient is in that preparation.

Mr. Freericks: We have been talking so much about the opposition that will arise from all sides; and I believe that we would find more opposition from the manufacturers of patent medicines on this one clause than on all other clauses that have come up for consideration before this body so far. While I have no doubt that we would find opposition to having the precautionary label affixed, I am satisfied in my mind that that opposition would not be so strong—not nearly so strong. But when you compel those men to state that their preparation contains morphine or cocaine, they will fight you to the last day.

Mr. Firmin : It seems to me that this discussion is all useless now. We have a commissioner in this state who is testing the law on this very question. It may be that the law will bear him out in his opinion, and that the patent medicine manufacturers will have to put these labels on anyhow. They have got suits under way, and I don't believe we had better interfere with it. If we succeed in getting our pharmacy bill through, we will do pretty well in one session, and I don't think that just at this time we had better monkey with this thing.

Mr. Freericks: I should like to say that it is the wish of our food commissioner that we help him in the matter as much as we can; he would like this help; he has expressed himself so in different ways. Personally, I do not feel that it is right to affix a poison label to a preparation that contains 1-32 of a grain of morphine to the teaspoonful. We know that that is not poison. If it is something we know to be wrong, how can we assist in righting it by law.

Prof. Fennel: I want to call your attention to a preparation that is sent out by a reputable house—a manufacturing house, only recently, within the last ten days; a house not making patent medicine, canvassing the medical profession all over the United States. They send out a preparation saying it does not contain any morphine, but it contains codeine. What is the difference. We are always talking about patent medicine preparations. If these preparations contain poisons, and we have a law on our statute books which is meeting with success, why should we tamper with that now? I believe we ought to label those things with a precautionary label. It may get too common—I will admit that. There may be other means afterward, but I do not think it is going to help at this time to attach anything of that kind to our present law.

Mr. Hopp: I would like to ask Mr. Fennel what the objection is to putting the dose on the label?

Prof. Fennel: You will have every manufacturer of patent medicines, every manufacturer making pharmaceuticals to-day attack that bill. Instead of having a label law that is giving satisfaction, that in a measure protects us, you will have none.

Mr. Freericks: I know that our dairy and food commissioner has an opinion upon this very subject. He has had experience, in some little town I believe in New Hampshire, or one of

his chemists, in regard to this very thing, in which he found that upon gaining knowledge that a certain preparation contained cocaine, the people finding that all went to the drug stores and bought cocaine in the pure state. Isn't that right?

Commissioner **Blackburn** : I have been advised that such is the case. I would like to say just one word on this subject. I am in favor of that measure of Mr. Hopp's, if there are two provisions made: First, in regard to the sale of cocaine in proprietary preparations. I think it ought to be absolutely forbidden by law. I don't think it ought to go into patent medicines for internal administration, under any circumstances. It ought to be absolutely prohibited, and I will tell you why. There are at least two catarrhal powders on the market containing cocaine. Both of them publish what they profess is a formula of the contents of that package, giving the percentage of cocaine in it, which percentage as named on the label is approximately correct. That does not stop any abuse of that preparation, for the simple reason that to people who know nothing about cocaine it does not mean anything. They go on taking it until they become victims; and all the labels you can put on a cocaine preparation will not interfere with its sale or consumption to or by these people.

Another one, in regard to morphine: There ought to be a limit of some kind established, and when it passes beyond that limit, it ought to bear a red poison label. I have heard it said, and it has been written to me in a number of letters, that the poison label, the skull and cross-bones, would become so common that it will not mean anything. Don't you think it. They will just be exactly like Mr. Hopp says; when they see that poison label on a preparation, they will know that it is a mighty good thing to let alone, and it will be very severely let alone. Imagine a mother picking up a bottle of soothing syrup with a poison label on, and pouring that out and giving it to her child! Nothing is more unreasonable or impossible. There is not one mother out of a million that would do it! The proposition offered by Mr. Hopp I think a step in the right direction, and the proposition made by Mr. Freericks can be harmonized with this when referred to a committee, and with at least that proviso for the cocaine I think could all be incorporated into a separate poison statute to take the place of the present poison statute and your poison label law. They could all be incorporated into one act, divorced entirely from

this pharmacy act, because it has no business there, and one might interfere with the passage of the other ; but put them on a separate footing and one need not interfere with the passage of the other. You would stand a great deal better chance of getting them both enacted into law ; at least, that is my judgment. But the committee to which any of this legislation is referred, I would like to ask them to so draw their statute that under no circumstances shall cocaine be put into a proprietary article to be dished out over the counter indiscriminately, to anybody who asks for it ; because cocaine and abortion are to-day doing more harm, in my judgment, than the whiskey traffic. Look how the whiskey traffic is hedged about and around with all kinds of legal safeguards. (Applause.)

Mr. Ogier : I think the suggestion of Mr. Blackburn in regard to getting these laws in proper shape under one condensed statute, a very good one. The poison law, so-called in this state, is absolutely worthless. I do not know—I do not think anybody is charged with the enforcement of it, and it does not mean anything as it is, what you call the poison law proper, which applies principally to arsenic, and a little like the statement made in one of these amendments in regard to insidious drugs. It says, all other poisons “belonging to the class commonly known as poisons.” You see, there is nothing in that statute. I asked the opinion of the attorney general in regard to the construction of that, and he could not tell me anything at all about what it meant.

Mr. Blackburn : I have consulted a number of attorneys and judges of the Supreme Court, and they laugh at that statute and say it is absurd. And so what we want to do is to carefully classify and name every active, dangerous, insidious poison and name that article in the statute by the correct English name. Then you have something that will hold water under all circumstances, because, no matter what you denominate insidious drugs, they will produce expert testimony to prove that it is not anything of the kind. There was a man came here from Chicago to convince me that cocaine was a perfectly safe and harmless family remedy ; named a case where a gentleman had used it eighteen years without any bad effect—so he stated. I felt very excited over the matter, and although I had never seen the man before, I asked him what relation he was to Ananias. He insisted that he

was telling me the truth. I flatly insisted that I didn't believe him, and I didn't. I don't believe there is any human being can take cocaine semi-occasionally—every time they have a little cold, feel badly, or the nose stops up, or they want a little medicine—take a preparation like cocaine for eighteen years and not feel any bad effect from it. But there is what startles me in all these prosecutions, is the number of terrible reports coming in from the use of these catarrhal preparations. If you will look at Birney's Catarrhal Cure, or at Agnew's Catarrh Cure, you will find on these labels what they claim is a regular formula indicating the cocaine in there, and the percentage, but in such a way that it does not mean anything; it does not convey any idea of the dangerous nature, to any one except a physician or a druggist. There is a man right here on High street, a very active and uniformly successful business man, whose family are arranging to send him to the asylum, from the use of Birney's Catarrh Cure. He has taken from fifteen to eighteen bottles a day. His health is ruined; his mind is destroyed; his business is neglected, and his family relations are being broken up; and solely and exclusively from the use of Birney's Catarrh Cure—or the cocaine that is found in Birney's Catarrh Cure.

Mr. Firmin: On that line, I might say that I know of another case something similar, of Birney's Catarrh Cure; and I was one of the innocent causes of it. I was selling a good deal of it myself to one party—a young fellow who had the catarrh who was a physician's son. When the formula was published in the journals, I commenced to look the matter up, and found that he was not only buying of me but of other people. We went to his father, and had great trouble in curing him, but did finally succeed in doing so. Since that time I have not sold a bottle of Birney's Catarrh Cure. If others would do the same, we would not have so much trouble.

On motion of Prof. Fennel, the amendment before the house was laid on the table.

On motion of Prof. Fennel, the whole matter of poison label laws was referred to the committee on pharmacy laws, they to draft a bill covering the subject.

In response to a request, Mr. Blackburn signified his willingness to act in harmony with the committee in preparing such bill,

and to furnish them stenographer, all the old laws, and such assistance as he could.

Mr. Hopp: I wish to make a motion that that committee be instructed that when they formulate this poison label law, that one part of said law be framed in such a way that preparations of proprietary and family medicines sold over the counter shall contain on the label the dose of the active ingredient of said preparation. The amount in the dose—that covers capsule, pill, powder, wafer or liquid.

Prof. Fennel: I want to add an amendment to that also, to include the so-called semi-proprietary or so-called pharmacal ethical preparations.

Mr. Hopp: I think I can amend that by saying "all preparations".

Mr. Hopp's motion being seconded, Mr. Ogier spoke as follows:

Mr. Ogier: I hope this motion to instruct this committee in any manner will not prevail. I have abiding confidence enough in that committee to feel that it will take into consideration every point that has been brought up; and if it is deemed wise to incorporate any of the suggestions that have been made, or all of them, in the new law, that that committee will bring in a report to that effect, and I do not believe that the committee ought to be hampered in any way.

Mr. Kauffman: (Mr. Cramer in the chair.) I want to second Mr. Ogier in his remarks. I think we have a most excellent committee on pharmacy law—a committee who have shown very faithful service and clear sightedness in the drafting of the general pharmacy law which they have already presented. I think they already understand the sense of the meeting, and that they can be trusted to embody the ideas that have been presented as far as may be practical. I am free to confess that as I see these things presented, there are some points at which they seem antagonistic. Prof. Beal is fortunately educated along legal lines, and seems to have a legal mind, and his associates on that committee are also experienced in such matters; and I think we can safely trust the whole question to them, and I hope that it may be so done.

Mr. Hopp: If that is to be left in that way, and we are not to offer any suggestions, there are two other points to which I would

like to call attention, after these are disposed of. Whether they could come under this present law or not, I don't know. One is, that all prescriptions containing cocaine shall not be renewed—put up at once. Another is, that all tablet triturates—they average about a grain apiece—and all tablet triturates containing morphine or strychnine be colored red, so that there would be no mistake made in giving them, as has been the case in some instances, by the doctor leaving morphine tablets in place of calomel—calling his attention to it. That, to a certain extent, will help the drug business. If people see that their doctor is giving morphine they will call him down and say, "we do not want morphine." Then they may read the prescription.

A member: Is that protection for the druggist or for the physician?

Mr. Hopp: That one is for the druggist, but I think that is a good thing if we can pass it. I think it would be well for this association to instruct that committee to a certain extent of the wishes of this association, in so far as to give them to understand that we want certain things done—not merely to have them pick out certain things that we have been talking about.

A member: Out in our part of the state, the country merchants sell morphine by the bottle and laudanum put up by the wholesale. I feel that there should also be attached to this section something prohibiting the sale.

The President: That comes within the province of the pharmacy law.

Prof. Beal: I move that the committee on legislation be authorized to appoint a special committee to prepare a bill embodying the desires of this association regarding the amendment of the poison and label laws.

Seconded.

Prof. Fennel: Do I understand that to be an advisory committee, or what?

Prof. Beal: For my part, I want to get rid of the difficulty of drafting this bill. You talk of harmonizing things that are as difficult to harmonize as fire and water. I don't believe we can draft a bill which will embody all the views of this association. The view I take is the one I mentioned a few minutes ago. The Cincinnati Academy of Pharmacy has done the most of the work along this line. They have given it the most thought and attention, and

we ought to recognize their efforts in that direction. Therefore I wanted to see the president of this association appoint a special committee which would give that academy due recognition. Since that motion was lost, I would like to have the opportunity of appointing a special committee of that kind myself.

The President: This motion contemplates that the committee on pharmacy laws shall be empowered to appoint a special committee, who shall report to them and who shall be under the direction of the general committee. That simply amounts to calling in some other heads.

Motion duly carried.

The secretary read a communication from Mr. A. W. Blackburn, of Wooster, auditor of Wayne county, in reference to the Dow tax.

On motion, a suspension of the rules was had, and the secretary instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the election of Mr. Wm. C. Wendt, of Columbus, to membership, which was done and the applicant declared elected.

The secretary read a communication from Mr. J. G. Spengler, secretary of the Dayton Druggists' Association, which on motion duly carried was directed to be received.

Prof. Fennel offered the following resolution:

That the druggists of the state of Ohio, in special session at Columbus, January 19th, 1898, hereby endorse the Mosgrove law, and pledge our support with every effort in the enforcement of the law.

Motion duly carried.

The President: I would like to call attention to the fact that we have placed in the hands of our committee on legislation some very important matters. There will be entailed in their work some necessary expense; there should be some provision for that. These gentlemen should not be called upon to foot the bills, as well as do the work.

On motion of Mr. Cramer, the chairman of the committee on pharmacy laws was authorized to draw upon the treasurer for the necessary expenses incident to their work when it is completed.

Prof. Young offered a motion that the committee on pharmacy law furnish each member of this association with a copy of the proposed bill.

Prof. Beal: The committee will do that without instruction.

Mr. Herbst: This committee on legislation—I suppose they

are to be governed a great deal according to the sense of this meeting—what has been adopted here. There may be complications arise in committee meeting as to changes in this draft of the law that we have gotten up. Is this committee to take a position and insist upon the law being passed as it has been laid out here, or are they to be given a leeway in case they find it is necessary to make some small changes in order to have the law pass? I think the committee should receive some instructions upon that matter; otherwise, we would feel as if we had to simply carry through this measure, or let it go by default. I think that this body ought to express itself as to what we expect of them in case they find it necessary to make any changes—that power be granted to them to make certain compromises.

On motion of Mr. Ogier, the following resolution was adopted:

That the committee on pharmacy laws be instructed to secure the passage of the bill as adopted by the association intact if possible; that where changes seem, to the judgment of the committee, to be necessary in order to secure the enactment of the bill, if such changes do not vitally alter the bill, that they be authorized to make such concessions as will not practically destroy the purpose of the bill as adopted by the association.

On motion the association thereupon adjourned *sine die*.

LEWIS C. HOPP,

Permanent Secretary.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association.

FIRST SESSION—TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

June 7th, 1898.

The meeting was held at the Chittenden Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

The convention was called to order by President Kauffman at 3 o'clock p. m.

On motion of Mr. Herbst the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

On motion of Prof. Beal, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was also dispensed with.

President Kauffman: According to our printed program, we had expected to have with us this afternoon the governor of the state. He has been called out of the city, and consequently is not with us. We had also expected to have Mayor Black, of this city, to deliver an address of welcome. He has been detained, but has sent a very able representative in the person of Judge Owen, the director of law of the city, who will now address you. (Applause.)

Hon. S. N. Owen then spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—perhaps I ought to say Ladies and Gentlemen—of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association:

The mayor of our city has commissioned me, as he has a legal right to do, to bear to you his sincere regrets at his inability to be with you on this occasion, on account of other important matters connected with preparations for a Dewey Day, which we are about to celebrate in this city. I don't know whether I can talk against a boiler factory or not, but I will keep on trying till one or the other gives out. (Laughter.) He has commissioned me to extend to you the welcome hospitality

of the capital city of the state. It is a very creditable commission to me—a very delightful servitude, I assure you. And I might perhaps discharge this commission by saying you are all welcome to the city of Columbus. The city of Columbus, for the time being, gentlemen—beg pardon, ladies and gentlemen—is yours. If you see anything in any part of this city that you want, and don't feel like asking for it, why just take it. (Applause.) If you should happen, during your sojourn among us, into any of the parks or other green places of the city, and should come up against any of these meddlesome placards with their "keep off the grass," remember that don't mean you! (Laughter.) Ladies and gentlemen, you need not keep off the grass unless you want to. I trust that the all-pervading spirit of hospitality with which our city abounds—and I assure you it is as broad as the boundaries of the state—will promote in your councils that degree of harmony which will enhance the important cause which you meet here to advance. For it certainly is an important cause. Honest drugs, and honest, faithful and skillful administration of them is certainly a cause of far reaching importance. It is my theory that honest, faithful and skillful administration is just as important in an apothecary shop as it is in municipal government. (Applause.) You will pardon my enthusiasm, and the extravagance of this statement—it may be inspired by the spirit of hospitality which is pervading the whole town—but I feel this moment as if I would rather be poisoned by a skillful and experienced pharmacist or druggist, than be merely salivated by a fakir. (Applause.) That is the kind of a man I am, and that is the kind of a town Columbus is. (Laughter.)

Well, I conclude as I began: Ladies and gentlemen, the city of Columbus is yours; just take her. I will only impose upon you the condition that that boy did in Boston, when a stranger asked him, with some spirit and in some haste, "Boy, which is the mighty quickest way to get to the Tremont House?" Says he, "Well, mister, I guess you'd better run." "No, but I want to go to the Tremont House," insisted the stranger. The boy replied, "Well, well, you can go, if you come back as soon as you get through." So I say, you can take the city, only bring her back when you get through with her. (Prolonged applause.) I feel inspired on this occasion to express the hope and the faith, and make the prophecy that when you get through with the old town you will be glad for yourselves and sorry for everybody who wasn't here. I think you will find yourself in the mood of that enthusiastic son of the Green Isle who attended Flannigan's wake. You know, the highest conception of a son of the Green Isle of a good time, is a wake. Well, he attended Flannigan's wake. He was very happy—glad for all who were there, sorry for all who were away; and he felt that everybody who wasn't there was sorry, as everybody who was there was glad; so he dedicated the occasion in point. The concluding stanza was that,

"Flannigan's wake will ne'er be forgot
By them as were there and them as were not."

(Applause.)

President Kauffman : I will ask Prof. Arny, of Cleveland, for a response to this welcome.

Prof. Arny :

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : To me has been given the honor of responding on behalf of the visiting delegation, for the hearty reception which has been accorded them ; and I assure you that it is with the greatest pleasure that I respond for them. I will say, on behalf of the visiting delegation, that the hospitality of Columbus is already known to us. I see before me at the present time a member who wears upon his manly breast a badge which dedicated the 10th annual meeting of this association, which was held in Columbus just ten years ago. This gentleman wears the badge with proud assurance, and informed me as we came down on the train, with confidence, that that meeting was the date on which he first departed from the path of temperance and rectitude.

I myself have had the pleasure of seeing the hospitable reception which is accorded the visiting members by the druggists of Columbus, because last January I had the opportunity of being here ; and I assure you that I appreciated the entertainment immensely. As a matter of fact, the few of us who were present will always have it in memory as one of the dearest remembrances that we have—the delightful time that we had during that meeting, and especially at the conclusion of it.

In regard to the hospitality, we find that everything which can be done to conduce to the comfort and to the pleasure of the visitors, is accorded by the hospitable druggists of Columbus. And in consideration of the fact that we have so much entertainment, in consideration of the fact that the entertainment is so lavish, so extended, and that we poor, unsophisticated strangers who come to this town are not used to such dissipation, I think, Mr. President, that it would be really a very good idea—while not making the motion, I would suggest a motion which would be made during the course of the entertainment—that during the course of this meeting the president be empowered to appoint a hospital corps of say five members ; the hospital corps to be locked up so that they cannot participate in the entertainment, and at the conclusion of the meeting they will then be in fit condition to look after those who have had their surfeit of entertainment, which has been so lavishly given to us by the kind druggists of Columbus.

In concluding, I need only say that I appreciate the cordial and kind words which have been spoken by Judge Owen ; and that I am sure the meeting will conduce to success, not only from a social standpoint, but also will redound greatly to the credit of the progress of pharmacy in the state.

I think we can congratulate the association on having chosen Columbus as the place of meeting ; and I assure you that all the members living away from Columbus will leave it with the highest feelings of regard and respect, not only for the beautiful city which we have before us, but also for the members of the association who now reside in Columbus. (Applause.)

President Kauffman : We have with us this afternoon an ex-druggist—a man who also carries some recollection of the

meeting ten years ago. I refer to the Hon. Philip H. Bruck, whom I will ask to reply on behalf of our city druggists.

Mr. Bruck then spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

My predecessor from Cleveland came up here with a great deal of pride at being called upon to respond to the kind address of welcome from Judge Owen. His allusion to the tenth session of the Pharmaceutical Association of the state brings back to me many fond memories, and many regrets. I regret that at that time I was the executive of this town, and that any member of the association fell from the paths of rectitude and righteousness. It fills me with sorrow—but when I recollect the night we spent at Wertwein's hall, when I recollect the closing of that night's season of pleasure, flow of reason and of bowl—soul; pardon me, I am a little mixed. There was quite a mixture of soul and bowl, too. Some enthusiastic people would make a great deal of noise. Unfortunately, it was my duty to bring about the closing of the saloons at midnight about that time. This session lasted until about 3 o'clock in the morning, and I felt that I was not, perhaps, doing my full duty to the citizens of Columbus to allow these druggists to depart from the path of rectitude and righteousness. But I couldn't help myself; they would, and if they would, why I acceded to it.

I had the pleasure of being, as I stated, the executive of this town. I had, in connection with the usual function of that office, the duties of a police judge, so that I want to say that I had it in hand pretty well. A nervous druggist came to me, and he said, "I hope you won't lock any of us up?" Says I, "My friend, I am here for the purpose of keeping you out."

I want to say that I am pleased to have the druggists here again, and I know that this session will be simply a repetition of the session ten years ago. (Applause.) I want to make a prophecy like my friend, Judge Owen. I say I believe so; I hope so; I hope that it will not only be a repetition of that, but there will be a spirit of harmony and social fellowship that will bind us all closely together, and that when the druggists who do not belong here go away home, they will go away having in mind a pleasant recollection of their visit to this town.

I am not in the drug business now. I was in the drug business for twenty-six years continuously; but eventually I found it wasn't strictly as truthful and moral a business as I ought to be engaged in, and I went into politics. (Applause.) So that I had some judgment left, even after twenty-six years' experience. I passed the better part of my life in harness in the drug business, and they are the pleasantest days of my life. I believe, as Judge Owen said, that I would rather be killed by a druggist than be salivated by a quack. I feel the same way: I have that much respect for intelligent, scientific pharmacy, and I know that that is the line in which this association is traveling.

It was my lot to be a member of the board of pharmacy in its first inception. I was secretary of the board for some three years, and I had the privilege of registering most of the druggists of the state at that time. That thought brings with it and carries along for me, many pleasant recollections

of the meetings that I had. Some of them were pleasant for the boys, and some of them weren't. We had to do our duty, and I think, in the main, we did do our duty. I recollect with pleasure the meetings that we have had at other places, notably, I want to say, one of them in Toledo, where I met a little fellow by the name of Thompson. I don't know whether anybody recollects Thompson. His name wasn't Thompson, but that is what he called himself. He had some Polish name, like Warblowski, or something like that, and called himself John Thompson for short. He was my ideal druggist. My impression is he came from a place called Wagon Works, near Toledo. He was eighty-two or eighty-four years of age, and about this tall, but I must say about as well preserved and vigorous a man as any of the younger ones. We engaged our friend John in conversation one day in a social way, about the fact that he had retained his physical and mental faculties so long, and suggested that he had undoubtedly discovered something in the line of pharmacy that preserved him in that way. He says, "I discover nottings, nottings." One boy says, "You must have discovered the philosopher's stone." Said he, "I tell you I discovered notting." Another said, "You must have lived a regular life when you was a young man, and didn't get drunk." "Oh," he says, "boys, I never met a rose on the wayside but what I plucked it." He enjoyed life all the time and he lived to be eighty-four years of age, and probably he is living yet—I hope he is.

I hope every one of us druggists will follow in his footsteps; will stay in the drug business—those that are in there—make a competence, and live on the fat of the land to the extent of eighty, ninety or one hundred years, and when we die, be glad we were druggists.

I feel satisfied that the entertainment offered here will be a good one. I notice by the program that they are doing their very best, and I want to say that I hope that everybody will participate in everything that the druggists have provided. I assure you that they do it because they feel like it, and they want you to enjoy yourselves, and we all hope that you will.

So far as I am concerned, I want to say that whilst I am an ex-druggist, I am with you from to day to the close of the entertainment; and whilst I have got nothing to say about locking you up, I want to say if anybody does get locked up, come to me and I will go on your bond. (Applause.)

I want to say, as representing the druggists in the city of Columbus, that we want to offer you our most hearty and sincere welcome, and assure you that we will do everything that we can to make your stay pleasant and profitable. I thank you. (Applause.)

Vice-President Schellentrager being in the chair, the president delivered his address as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Our gathering to-day marks the twentieth year of the existence of this association. It would no doubt be interesting to outline the events in our history, but we are still too young to have recorded contests participated in by those who have gone before. The men who have made this association are, most of them, still

with us, and the accounts of the triumphs and difficulties of the past are matters of more intense interest for our social hour, heard from the lips of the actors, than they can possibly be from the platform. Let it be sufficient to say that this association has ever stood for the higher ideals of our profession, and the through its influence and power much has been accomplished toward the general elevation of our profession, and through that for the welfare of the general public.

It is my duty at this time to study the prevailing conditions, and to point out to you, if possible, a means by which a further improvement may be brought about.

The past year has been an eventful one. The extra session held in this city early in January was successful beyond expectation, a considerable number of our energetic members being present and entering on the work with an energy and spirit which went far to insure success.

Without encroaching on the very able report of our legislative committee, which is to follow, I think I may say that the main object delegated to this committee at the special session has been attained, and that we have now a pharmacy law vastly superior to the one displaced. Our pharmacy board is now in position to enforce the provisions of the law, and to become a power for the general good; and the association has an added responsibility as the mentor and censor of that board to aid in the enforcement with moderation and equity.

While we have been so successful in this part of our effort, that part looking to the adjustment of the poison law has been entirely without result. I consider the presence on our statutes of the several conflicting poison laws, a standing menace to our profession, and deem their collection into one comprehensive and just law the business of next importance for our legislative committee. I recommend, therefore, that their committee be especially instructed to continue their efforts to this end, and that they be empowered to call upon the association for whatever aid they may deem necessary.

Our membership list is a matter to which I wish to call attention. While we continue to grow in number, we do not grow as we should. In casting about for the cause of this, I have concluded it is because we do not offer enough in the way of direct return. Most men look first to personal interest, and as long as the few of us will look after matters of public interest, such as the passing of proper laws, the foiling of objectionable ones, and the like, they will allow us to continue to do the work and pay the bills, while they share in the results. For such men the social feature of our meetings has no attraction. It may be said that they would not be desirable members, but in numbers there is strength. We need the dues; and once among us many may be educated out of their narrowness.

What can we offer to attract them? It has been suggested that a beneficial organization might prove useful. Our fire insurance company is successful; why may we not do the same in life insurance? When we consider the great number of such organizations, with branches in every town, there does not seem to be any great field open in this line of work. However, a simple benefit fund, made up by assessment and payable to the nearest relative on the death of the member, is worthy of your consideration. There are

many cases in which a few hundred dollars of ready cash would be a veritable god-send to the bereaved family.

There is another way by which our association may become of direct service to its members. Since we have come so closely under the eye of the law, questions as to identity and quality of materials are of frequent occurrence, and suits at law frequently turn on these points. Would it not be well to broaden the duty of our committee on adulterations, on which there is always one or more skilled chemists, and give to each member the privilege of calling on that committee for aid, or for a decision in a disputed case. Such a privilege might be abused, and a mass of work of a useless kind thrown on the committee, but I believe this may be guarded against by imposing a small fee, or by limiting it to cases involving a legal controversy. I commend the proposition to your consideration.

What I have next to say involves a complete change in what has heretofore been our custom. This is our twentieth meet; at the next we will be twenty-one. We will have attained our majority, the age at which we should be expected to take care of ourselves in every particular. Now, we have been accustomed to accept the hospitality of the local brethren of the cities we have honored with our visits, without much thought of the burden we place upon them. I say burden—not that I believe our generous friends of this and other cities look upon it as such, but that I can clearly see it is bound to become such in the very near future, unless some restriction is put upon it. Our entertainment, at first simple and inexpensive, has grown until it is now elaborate, entailing the expenditure of a large amount of time in preparation and money in payment. This condition practically cuts us off from holding our meetings in the smaller cities of the state, already for the reasons, as I have more than once heard it stated, that they would be unable to take care of us. It is true we have several large cities, but we do not care to be confined to them, and if we did, it would mean too frequent visits. Visit your best friend too often, and you all know what happens. Now, I believe we should either check this tendency to large expenditure in our entertainment, or we should bear at least a part of it ourselves. I recommend, therefore, that we add to our list of standing committees one more, to be known as the “committee on entertainment,” whose duty shall be to act with the local committee in arranging for our meetings, and who shall devise a plan whereby a liberal share of the expense shall be borne by those participating.

I wish it clearly understood, in making this recommendation, that it comes not from any indication I have noted that our visits bear heavily, but that I deem it clearly to the best interests of the association, seeing in the present condition an element of serious future danger. One more matter, and I have done.

The war tax, and how it affects our business. You are all, no doubt, acquainted with the provisions of this proposed tax, and it is not necessary for me to go into detail. The question I wish to raise is, are we willing to accept it as it stands, or shall we endeavor to modify it? I am sure we do not complain of an extra tax, but it really seems as though our business is to be made to carry more than its fair share of the burden. We

are already subjected to several special taxes, and this new one proposes to collect four per cent. on articles constituting in volume of sales at least half our business. Efforts are now being made to reduce this tax to one per cent. Do we wish to add our influence in this direction? If we do, we must act at once, as the matter is now in the hands of the conference committee, and will soon be concluded.

In conclusion, I wish to congratulate the members on what appears to be a decided improvement in both the trade condition and our professional standing. The general improvement of business has undoubtedly reached us, and if we are wise we can still further improve it, turning even such an unpleasant thing as a stamp tax to our good. The legislation secured the past winter places us more distinctly on a professional footing. Let us cling fast to the good we have, and strive for more. (Applause.)

On motion of Prof. Beal the president's address was referred to a committee of three, to report upon the recommendations therein contained, such committee to be appointed by the chair and to report at the next session.

Prof. Beal, Prof. Rauschkolb, of Columbus, and Mr. DeLang, of Cincinnati, were appointed as the committee.

President Kauffman thereupon resumed the chair.

The secretary read the following communications :

THE ACADEMY OF PHARMACY, CINCINNATI.

Mr. Lewis C. Hopp, Secretary Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

DEAR SIR : In accordance with custom our president has appointed the following gentlemen to represent the Academy of Pharmacy at the annual meeting of the O. S. P. A. to be held at Columbus June 7, 8 and 9.

Delegates: A. DeLang, A. Wetterstroem, W. S. Wagner, Theo. D. Wetterstroem, Frank H. Freericks.

Alternates: John Weyer, Geo. Eger, Ed. Voss, Jr., Wm. F. Schell, Julius Greyer.

Trusting that the Columbus meeting will be a success in every way,
I am, Very truly yours,

June 1st, 1898.

FRANK H. FREERICKS, Secretary.

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 1, 1898.

DEAR SIR : I have the pleasure to advise you that the following delegates from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association have been selected by President Weller to convey to the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, at their annual meeting at Columbus, June 7, 8, 9, greetings of sympathy and interest in all matters appertaining to the welfare of the organization. I have advised the secretary of the association of these appointments.

Yours truly,

A. B. MERRIAM, Secretary.

Delegates: Geo. B. Kauffman, Columbus; I. P. Price, Columbus.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

CINCINNATI, May 4th, 1898.

Mr. L. C. Hopp, Secretary Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

DEAR SIR : At the last meeting of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, the following were appointed delegates and alternates to represent said college at the next meeting of the O. S. P. A. at Columbus, June 7th, 8th and 9th.

Delegates : John U. Lloyd, Alfred DeLang, C. T. P. Fennel.

Alternates : Dr. Louis W. Sauer, Julius Greyer, Albert Wetterstroem.

Yours very truly,

A. W. BAIN, Secretary.

JOHN RUPPERT, President.

President Kauffman : If there is no objection, these communications will be received and take their usual course.

The secretary then read the following telegram :

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7, 1898.

L. C. Hopp :

The Meyer Brothers' Druggist send greetings to the Ohio pharmacists in convention assembled, wishing them a pleasant and profitable meeting. May your state be well represented at Baltimore, August 29th.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Editor.

Mr. Hopp : I also note that the Indiana and the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association hold their meetings about this time.

On motion of Mr. Voss the secretary was authorized to send telegrams to the different associations meeting this week, expressing the hearty wishes of this association for their best success.

The executive committee reported nine applications for membership, to lie over until the next session.

The treasurer then read his annual report, as follows :

TREASURER'S REPORT.*To the Officers and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :*

GENTLEMEN : I herewith submit my annual report as treasurer for the year ending June 1st, 1898 :

RECEIPTS, 1897.

Balance in treasury June 1st, 1897	\$169.15
Received from executive committee, membership fees	140.00
" " L. C. Hopp, membership fees	7.00
" " W. H. Bowron, men certificates	50
" " Members' dues, 1894	3.00
" " " " 1895	58.00
" " " " 1896	238.00
" " " " 1897	786.00
" " " " 1898	4.00

Total receipts..... \$1,405.65

DISBURSEMENTS, 1897.

Voucher, Adam Schmidt, expense account.....	\$ 2.45
“ John H. Von Stein, treasurer's salary, etc.....	87.65
“ L. C. Hopp, secretary's salary, etc.....	283.88
“ F. H. Freericks, com. papers and in. rev. stamps..	8.30
“ Poundsfurel Sta. Co., com. papers, stationery.....	3.75
“ J. G. Pomerine, stenographer.....	43.50
“ Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co., printing, etc.....	30.70
“ E. B. Tidd, treasurer's bond.....	10.00
“ Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co., stamps and en., rep't..	55.08
“ A. A. Clark, engrossing certificate.....	8.25
“ G. A. Kaull, stenographer.....	24.25
“ H. A. Tracht, printing for treasurer.....	10.25
“ Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co., annual report.....	268.50
“ G. A. Kaull, stenographer.....	15.45
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$852.01</u>
Balance in treasury June 1st, 1898.....	\$553.64

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected distributed to years as follows :

1894.....	\$ 3.00
1895.....	58.00
1896.....	238.00
1897.....	786.00
1898.....	4.00
Total.....	<u>\$1,089.00</u>

MEMBERSHIP.

Total membership.....	637
Members in good standing.....	442
“ 1 year in arrears.....	77
“ 2 years in arrears.....	58
“ 3 years in arrears.....	60
“ Reinstated.....	1
“ New members.....	40
“ Resigned.....	14
“ Deaths.....	2
“ Dropped.....	68

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. VON STEIN.

AUDITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

We, the committee appointed by the president of this association, have examined the books and accounts of the treasurer, and hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of accounts as shown by the books.

FRED BERG,
W. T. TSCHANEN,
G. W. KENAN.

On motion of Mr. Herbst the report was adopted.

The secretary then made the following report :

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN: Your secretary begs leave to report the following for the past year: After the close of the Cleveland meeting, transactions of the meeting were prepared for the printer and in due course of time a copy was sent to each member, and the customary complimentary copy to the president and secretary of the various state pharmaceutical associations and journals.

Members of standing and special committees appointed by the president were notified of their appointment and requested to notify the secretary of acceptance or non-acceptance. It was gratifying that but few could not accept.

Two notices of the adjourned meetings held in Columbus in January were sent to each member, resulting in one of the best attended business meetings ever held by the association. Postal card notice of this meeting was sent to each member of the association, and the regular circular notice was sent out immediately on receipt of the program from the Columbus Druggist.

Reply postal cards were sent to all newly-elected members, with request to furnish name as desired to be put on certificate of membership; also, city, street number and county addresses. Not all replied, and a second notice was sent, to which I still have two replies coming.

Respectfully,

LEWIS C. HOPP, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Ogier the report was accepted.

Mr. Freericks then read the report of the executive committee, as follows :

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Officers and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN: Your executive committee submits the following report for your consideration: Since adjournment of our last annual meeting eight applications for membership have been made in proper form, and have received the attention of this committee and their subsequent approval.

The following bills presented and approved by either your secretary or treasurer have been favorably acted upon :

Aug. 7th, 1897, bill of Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co., dated June 8th, 1897, for \$30.70.

Bill of J. G. Pomerene, stenographer, dated June 23d, 1897, for \$43.50.

Nov. 10th, bill for treasurer's bond.

December 15th, bill from A. A. Clark for filling 33 membership certificates at 25 cents each, \$8.25.

Jan. 7th, 1898, bill of Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co., dated Jan. 4th, \$55.08.

Jan. 31st, bill of G. A. Kaull, Columbus, Ohio, dated Jan. 28th, for reporting proceedings of special meeting, \$24.25.

Feb. 15th, bill from H. A. Tracht, Upper Sandusky, for printing matter, dated Feb. 10th, amount \$10.25.

March 5th, 1898, The Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co., bill dated Jan. 25th, 1898, for \$286.50.

March 21st, bill of G. A. Kaull, stenographer, dated March 14th, 1898, for \$15.45.

On motion of Mr. Hopp, the report was accepted.

The secretary read a communication from the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, inviting the association to visit their institution.

On motion the invitation was received.

The president then named the following committee on nominations :

Carl Schmidt, Cleveland, Chairman ; F. W. Herbst, Columbus ; F. H. King, Delphos ; Prof. Arny, Cleveland ; F. H. Freericks, Cincinnati ; M. A. Burkhardt, Dayton ; A. DeLang, Cincinnati ; J. C. Firmin, Findlay ; J. Byrne, Columbus.

On motion the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, June 8th.

SECOND SESSION—WEDNESDAY MORNING,

June 8th.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 10 o'clock.

The minutes of the previous session were read, and on motion approved.

On motion the secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the association for the election of the following applicants reported by the executive committee at the previous session :

M. E. Young, Belleville ; B. S. Barrett, Rutland ; John L. Herpich, Columbus ; Charles E. Anderson, Coshocton ; Waldo M. Bowman, Toledo ; Fred J. Barnes, Painesville ; Charles A. Haefner, Kinsman ; B. C. Ansley, East Liverpool ; M. S. Evans, Uhrichsville.

Prof. Beal, chairman of the committee on pharmacy laws, read the report of that committee, as follows :

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PHARMACY LAWS.

Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN : At our last annual meeting at Cleveland the committee on pharmacy laws presented a lengthy report upon the laws affecting the practice of pharmacy in this state, enumerating some of the defects of existing legislation and suggesting such amendments as were necessary, in the opinion of the committee, to correct these deficiencies. After discussion the association concurred in the recommendations of the committee and by vote provided for a special legislative meeting to be called by the president to consider the amendments to be asked for at the hands of the ensuing general assembly.

At this special meeting of the association held in this city in January this committee presented a draft of a bill, which after thorough discussion and amendment was adopted as the sense of the association, and the committee instructed to procure its enactment into law if possible. Immediately following the adjournment of the association the committee held a meeting and decided upon a plan of action which was pursued with but small variation until the finish.

Our first care was to interview as many of the members of the general assembly as possible, and to pledge them to support our bill, and in the case of those who had objections to offer, to attempt to agree upon such modifications as would remove their objections. Finally, the bill was passed upon as to its constitutional features by the assistant attorney general, who also made some important changes and additions. The bill, as finally completed, was placed in the hands of Hon. J. C. Otis, member of the general assembly from Cincinnati, and by him introduced into the House of Representatives, and was thenceforward known to fame as the Otis Pharmacy Bill. Our next care was to create friendly sentiment for the measure in as many portions of the state as possible. Personal interviews were had with every legislator who could be induced to listen to our seductive arguments, telegraph and long distance telephone lines were patronized without stint, and the mail bags loaded with circulars and personal letters. We did not confine ourselves to members of the pharmaceutical profession, but appealed to lawyers, doctors, ministers, and in short to every one supposed to have legislative influence, urging them to investigate the merits of our bill, and if they could conscientiously do so, to lend us the benefit of their support. The result of this solicitation was gratifying, and we received much valuable support from many of the good citizens of this state who are not in any way connected with the practice of pharmacy.

It would be tedious if not uninteresting to detail the course of the bill through its different stages. Through over confidence the bill was nearly lost in the house, and in the senate became the subject of strong and persistent opposition. The most dangerous obstruction was from those who sought to amend the bill, some as its enemies seeking to destroy its efficiency

and secure its defeat through unpopular amendments, and others who, while in general friendly to the bill, desired to make some changes which in their opinion would add to its efficiency. To all such propositions the committee turned a deaf ear, refusing to agree to any amendment or change whatever, unless it should be forced upon us by an adverse vote of the senate.

One of these amendments proposed that those who had a certain term of experience in the drug business should be registered without examination, another that physicians might register as pharmacists without examination, etc., both of which were defeated by narrow margins, and the whole bill finally passed by a safe majority, which vote was reaffirmed on a motion to reconsider.

The new law, while following the general outline of the original statute enacted in 1884, is in many respects a great improvement. The old law not only had attached to it the suspicion of unconstitutionality to such an extent as to cause the board of pharmacy to fear testing it in the courts, but failed to provide the board with sufficient revenue to carry out its provisions; it failed to define clearly the offenses which it was designed to prevent, or to prescribe with certainty the fines which should be assessed against violators, and was so loosely drawn in general that a smart lawyer might have driven a circus procession through it without touching at any point.

The law as it now stands provides a revenue which, though not sufficient for careless expenditure, will with economy permit its efficient administration by the board of pharmacy. It defines offenses clearly and fixes their punishments definitely, requires the penalties recovered for violations of the law to be placed to the credit of the fund for enforcing the law, and lastly, but certainly not least, its constitutionality appears to be above suspicion. It is a clean, honest, and conservative measure, and one that we need not apologize for. It does not deprive the public of a single right, nor confer any special privilege upon the pharmacist. It permits every man who can show proper qualifications to engage in the practice of pharmacy, and if properly administered by the board of pharmacy will exclude those who are unqualified. No law can or ought to do more than this. From every point of view it is a better and stronger enactment than the one which it supersedes, and we rejoice accordingly, and may congratulate ourselves upon the possession of one of the best pharmacy laws in the union.

In this connection the writer of this report cannot refrain from referring to the invaluable service rendered by certain members of the association in securing the passage of the Otis bill. The efforts of F. W. Herbst, of Columbus, were indefatigable, and on several occasions absolutely saved the bill when defeat seemed certain. It is safe to say that the bill would not have been a law without his aid. The association owes Col. Herbst a large measure of its thanks. Also to Messrs. W. R. Ogier, Charles Krone, Hon. G. L. Hechler, Prof. Geo. B. Kauffman, L. C. Hopp, Prof. B. S. Young, and others; Chas. Huston, F. H. Freericks, J. C. Firmin, who gave a large portion of their time and rendered invaluable assistance the association owes its gratitude, and I trust that it will not fail to make a formal acknowledgment of its recognition of their services.

Not the least gratifying feature which appears on reviewing the contest

is the fact that the expense incurred by the association, when compared with the work accomplished was trivial. The only items of expense are those of postage, printing, correspondence, and other necessary expenditures of the committee. On several previous occasions we have had to expend several times as much to prevent some meddling member of the legislature from securing the repeal of the law.

With the pharmacy law an accomplished fact, it is next in order to devote our energies to securing some much needed modifications in the poison and label laws. As the latter stand at present, it is impossible to say just what substances need to be labeled poison and what substances need not be, an uncertainty which will continue to be a source of trouble and irritation as long as it exists.

The association having failed at its January meeting to unite upon a form of amendment to the poison law, left the matter in the hands of the committee on pharmacy laws, authorizing it to appoint a special sub-committee to take the subject into consideration. This was done, and after some unavoidable delay a bill which though possibly not perfect, yet presenting many valuable features, was prepared and submitted for passage. For some reason, it was difficult to induce any member of the assembly to agree to father it, and it was only at the closing hours of the general assembly that a senator was found who would so much as look at the foundling. It is hardly necessary to add that the bill was never heard of again after it left the hands of the committee.

In concluding we wish to call the attention of the association to the fact that it must expect to face some serious dangers when the next legislature meets. There will be bills introduced to repeal the pharmacy law and bills to permit persons who have had several years of experience to register without examination, and to enable physicians to register on their medical diplomas. Unless the pharmacists of the state are alert and united, any or all of these measures may become laws, and the results of long years of earnest effort rendered useless.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BEAL, Chairman.

Prof. Beal: The sub-committee on Pharmacy Law appointed by the regular Committee on Pharmacy Law, consisted of F. H. Freericks, of Cincinnati, chairman; L. C. Hopp, J. E. Blackburn, M. A. Burkhardt and J. C. Firmin. Being situated at some considerable distance apart, and their communications having to be had by mail, it was of course a difficult matter to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion upon the form of the law to be presented; and after some unavoidable delay and some misunderstandings, they finally settled upon the general form of a bill; and at the suggestion of Mr. Hopp a special meeting of that committee was called and held at Columbus, in the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, and a bill finally put into shape. I have

a copy of that bill at the present time, as it was sent to me by the chairman of the committee.

The committee does not feel that this represents the highest possible expression of a poison and label law. The difficulties in the way of the creation of such a statute can be imagined only by those who have attempted to devise one. The sub-committee do not claim that they have produced anything like a perfect measure, or such a measure as it would desire to see enacted into a law, without modifications.

We now have two years before us, and taking this as a basis, and remodeling and amending it, as our experience and further discussion may dictate, we hope to have ready for the attention of the next General Assembly such a measure as will not only be a protection to the public, but will not be burdensome to the pharmacist; both of which policies I deem to be equally necessary in a bill of this kind.

Mr. Schellentrager: I have listened with great interest to this splendid report which is submitted by Prof. Beal as chairman of this committee; and I move that the report be received, spread upon the minutes, and a vote of thanks be tendered to those who are enumerated in the chairman's report, and last, but not least, to the indefatigable chairman himself, Prof. Beal.

Motion seconded by Mr. Hechler.

Mr. Ogier: I don't know that we ought to let that matter go—at least, I don't feel like letting it go, without some special recognition which comes from my own personal knowledge as to what this committee has done. I think I know as much about what is accomplished by that committee as the members of the committee themselves, and I do not believe there was ever a more determined and a handsomer contest over any measure, either connected with any organization of this kind or with any other in this state, than that which was accomplished by the committee. And if the bill had been defeated, I think I should have felt a great measure of compensation from what I had learned concerning the General Assembly, and concerning the methods which were necessary to carry out or secure the passage, or attempt to secure the passage, of a measure of this character. I had shared in the general impression that all legislative bodies, to a greater or less extent, were corrupt. I have come to the conclusion that that is not necessarily so; that while every legislative body may have,

and no doubt does have, some corrupt members, I believe the majority are anxious to enact laws which are for the good of the public, whenever they can find out from reliable sources that such measures *are* for the good of the public. And I think that this committee carried this measure largely by the influence of their personal character; and I do not believe that it was ever in the minds of any of the members of the General Assembly that it was necessary to approach the members of this committee for any improper purpose.

I think that the pharmaceutical association of the state of Ohio may learn from this experience that whatever they want to get from the general assembly, they want to be sure, first, that it is fair, and just, and conservative, and then appoint a committee to carry it out who are men of influence, character and integrity; and I believe that with those qualities in them, that you can go into any average general assembly in the state of Ohio and secure pretty nearly what you want.

Prof. Beal has made an admirable contest in this matter, and a large proportion—he is very modest himself—a large proportion of the credit of the result of this work is due to Prof. Beal, and he should congratulate himself that his influence was largely from the force of his personal character. (Applause.)

Mr. Herbst: I think this association probably owes a vote of thanks—. There was a vote of thanks adopted up in the Cuyahoga delegation of our drug association, to be presented to this association for adoption, and I would like to hear from the secretary or the members of the Cuyahoga delegation whether a vote of thanks will be received and spread upon the minutes, if presented here at this meeting. It was in regard to the assistance rendered to us by Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland, who happened to be down there at the time, who became very much interested in our measure, and whose interest particularly, with Senator Burke and the others of the Cuyahoga delegation, assisted us a great deal in the passage of this measure.

Mr. Hopp: I think the meeting before the last, held in Cleveland, of the local society there, a vote of thanks was given to Mayor McKisson and other members of the Cuyahoga delegation; and after that was adopted a motion was made that the secretary be instructed to send said action to this association. Up to date I have not received any. Probably it may have been

overlooked or something of that kind ; but I think it would be well that we embody that in our report, and that we also endorse said vote of thanks to each one of our members specified in said motion. I make that motion.

Mr. Herbst : I made a motion to that effect. I would also like to make a motion that Senator Nichols, of Clermont county, who fathered the bill in the senate, be given a special vote of thanks. He interested himself in that matter to such an extent that it took a great deal of his time to discuss the matter on the floor. He made an argument in our favor, and he did it cheerfully in the cause of pharmacy, and his work was of such a character that I think he is entitled to a vote of thanks.

Mr. Schellentrager : I will accept that as an amendment.

Prof. Beal : I move that the name of Hon. John T. Otis be included in that vote of thanks.

Mr. Schellentrager : I also accept that amendment.

The motion as amended was duly carried.

The secretary then read the report of the committee on unofficial formulae, as follows :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNOFFICIAL FORMULAE.

The Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

MR. SECRETARY :

DEAR SIR : Your Committee on Unofficial Formulæ respectfully reports that it recommends to the Committee on National Formulary of the American Pharmaceutical Association to embody in the National Formulary the following formulas :

From the Cincinnati Academy of Pharmacy Formulary.

	PAGE.
No. 1. Compound Aletris Elixir	38
No. 2. Diuretic Elixir.....	39
No. 3. Compound Elixir of Cinchona	40
No. 4. Elixir of Salol	42
No. 8. Aromatic Fluid Extract of Senna.....	46
No. 11. Antiseptic Solution.....	48
No. 12. Solution Iodide of Gold and Arsenic	50
No. 13. Solution of Albuminate of Iron.....	51
No. 18. Solution Meconate of Morphine.....	56
No. 20. Ammoniated Powder of Acetanilid.....	57
No. 21. Liquified Sodium Phosphate	58
No. 24. Syrup of Chloride of Iron	61
No. 25. Syrup of Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin.....	62
No. 36. Syrup of Glycyrrhiza and Erisdictyon.....	62
No. 32. Toluened Tr. of Chloride of Iron.....	69

No. 33. Toluénated Tr. Chlor. Iron with menthol	69
No. 35. Pine and Lanoline Ointment	71
No. 37. Comp. Wine of the Hypophosphites.....	73
Also that	
No. 27. Comp. Pectoral Syrup	63
No. 34. Comp. Tincture of Viburnum	70
replace the Comp. Syrup of Morphine and Viburnum compound of the National Formulary.	

Also that your committee recommends to the consideration of the Committee on the Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia that formulas

	PAGE.
No. 19. Liquid Oleate of Ammonium.....	57
No. 36. Improved Ointment of Yellow Mercuric Oxide.....	72
replace the "Liniment of Ammonia" and "Ointment of Yellow Mercuric Oxide" of the U. S. Pharmacopœia respectively.	

THEO. D. WETTERSTROEM, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Freericks the report was received.

Mr. Ogier, Chairman of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Education, moved that the report of that committee be omitted, and that as a substitute therefor the Association listen to statements from some of the heads of schools of pharmacy as to how far the report and recommendations of the society last year have been carried out in the course of study which was adopted as the report of the committee on course of study for schools of pharmacy.

Motion carried.

On motion of Mr. Firmin, the report of the Committee on Insurance was passed till the next session, in the absence of Mr. E. B. White, chairman.

The report of The Retail Druggists' Insurance Association was thereupon read by the secretary, Mr. John Weyer, as follows :

REPORT OF THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

COLUMBUS, O., June 7th, 1898.

To the President and Members of The Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to report the condition of The Retail Druggists' Insurance Association, for the past twelve months, beginning June 1st, 1897, and ending May 31st, 1898.

Insurance in force at time of last report, June 1st, 1897.....	\$555,375 00
Full membership or premium rating on same.....	\$6,751 69
New risks during the year, 60.....	\$ 71,525 00
Full membership or premium rating on same.....	\$ 859 69
Risks cancelled, expired and cut down	\$ 93,950 00
Full membership or premium rating on same.....	\$1,119 31

Risks renewed during the year, 411.....\$485,675 00
 Full membership or premium rating on same.....\$5,856 73

Risks in force June 1st, 1898\$532,950 00
 Full membership or premium rating on same.....\$6,492 07

The following losses have been paid during the past 12 months:

September 23d, 1897, W. P. Beardsley, Bainbridge.....	\$1,000 00
September 23d, 1897, Werner & Simonson, Cincinnati.....	33 76
October 4th, 1897, A. W. Bock, Cleveland	13 50
December 25th, 1897, Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland.....	17 38
December 25th, 1897, Geo. W. Kalter, Dayton.....	45 00
December 29th, 1897, Daniel A. Muskoﬀ, Bolivar.....	3 45
January 9th, 1898, H. M. Schlitt, Cleveland.....	35 68
March 13th, 1898, Heller & Gouvy, Cleveland.....	55 55
Total	\$1,204 32

This shows two losses in towns without water works, amounting to \$1,003.45, and six in cities amounting to \$200.87.

The following is the financial statement from June 1st, 1897, to June 1st, 1898.

Cash on hand June 1st, 1897.....	\$ 684 87
Cash received from assessments on new business.....	\$ 623 14
Cash received from assessments on renewals.....	4,398 54
Cash received from rent of desk room.....	57 75
Total	5,079 43
Total cash	\$5,764 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid.....	\$2,204 32
Salaries and director's expense, etc.....	1,623 35
Rent, postage and other office expense.....	441 47
Traveling expense	161 49
Commissions and rebates.....	89 55
Taxes and collections	36 87
Total disbursed.....	\$4,557 05
Cash balance.....	\$1,207 25

ASSETS JUNE 1ST, 1898.

Cash in bank and office	\$1,207 25
Membership fees and assessments due and in course of collection..	295 91
Office furniture, fixtures and supplies.....	260 00
Total	\$1,763 16

There have been many changes in the retail drug business during the past two or three years, and it seems to me many more during the past year than the years previous. The Druggists' Directory shows a less number of stores in 1898 than in 1897, notwithstanding an increase of population in

some of the cities noted. Cincinnati has several less stores than one year ago, and many others, unless a change comes about, are liable to be closed out. The business outlook for the drug trade is not favorable, and whatever affects other business affects insurance. While we have labored hard to secure as much new business as possible, and did secure \$71,525 of new risks, we were unable to avoid a small loss in the amount of risks, through changes in ownership of the stores and the efforts of local agents, who are working for the business; and also, to some extent, by cutting down and out of a few on whom we were carrying too much or where the surroundings are bad.

One fact I desire to notice here is the cutting of rates that has been going on in certain localities.

In all mutual fire companies it is very important that rates should be uniform and in accordance with the hazard.

Underwriters' associations, which exist chiefly in the larger cities, and which are composed principally of the agents of the joint stock companies doing business in each particular locality have, by long years of experience, adopted systems of rating based upon conditions and surroundings. The rates upon each class or kind of risk, is fixed sufficiently high, so that the amounts received shall be sufficient to pay the agent and solicitors for securing the business, all losses that are likely to occur; certain special taxes assessed by the state for the privilege of doing business; all other expenses of the companies' and a profit upon the stock.

In most cases the percentage of premium receipts that goes to profits upon the stock is one of the smallest items, and the last item to be met. If the premium receipts are not sufficient to meet all these items in a satisfactory manner, the rates *must be raised*.

Rates were raised everywhere on all classes of risks after the Chicago fire. They were raised almost everywhere about two years ago because the companies were losing money.

Conditions are now getting much more favorable. Not so many incendiary fires; towns and cities are protecting themselves by systems of water works and fire protection.

Insurance companies are making more money, or, in other words, they are having more left in the item of profits, and some of the companies are cutting rates on what are termed "preferred risks."

Instead, however, of a certain, uniform reduction of the rates on certain preferred risks, all over the country alike, which would be just and proper, it only obtains in a few localities, while other cities or localities are paying the same as formerly. We have found this condition to exist in Cleveland and vicinity more than anywhere else.

To the members of mutual fire insurance companies, it matters but little so far as it concerns the insurance carried in such companies whether the rates be high or low, so they be all in accordance with a uniform system, for all are called upon for the same per cent. of their rates, and only for what is found to be necessary to meet losses and expenses; whereas, if cutting prevails and some are put upon a lower basis than the others whose hazards are no greater, then the injustice becomes apparent. We have, in a number of

instances, found drug risks—some of which we are carrying—that were rated too high as compared with, or calculated upon the standard system of rating. In such cases if they be members, we promptly place them upon the proper basis, but when they are below what are we to do? The druggists will not consent to be raised; so, if much below, we can only refuse to carry them.

We call special attention to a recent circular issued by us, setting forth several *very important* facts worthy of your careful study.

I need not recount any of those facts in this report, for the circular is before you, and you can read it at your leisure, if you have not already done so.

ASSOCIATION IN A PROSPEROUS CONDITION.

It has taken several years to ascertain facts regarding drugstore insurance, and to properly adjust the association to those facts.

When we began business eight and a half years ago, we had learned from statistics in the cities, that drug losses were very small there. Experience has proven that to be true. What losses to anticipate in the small towns, we could find nothing upon which to base an opinion, and therefore all our knowledge in that direction had to come by experience. Whether we may accept it as fortunately or unfortunately, that experience was obtained chiefly during a most hazardous series of years to all insurance companies. But we got the experience and we set about to adjust the association to the facts.

We have not, however, abandoned all risks in small towns. Many towns after disastrous conflagrations have built systems of water works, even towns with only 1000 or 1500 population have erected nice water plants with strong pressure, and have organized fire companies.

We have other risks in small towns where the surroundings are good, and little danger of being burned by conflagrations.

Our experience teaches us that losses from fires originating within the stores, is a very small per cent. of the premium, and to cut out risks where both the moral hazard and surroundings are good, would not be good business sense.

Some of the strongest and most successful insurance companies of the present day have had to go through a similar experience to ours, and they have succeeded only by wise and careful management, while at the same time hundreds of other companies, both joint stock and mutuals have sprung up, plunged recklessly, and gone down out of sight.

We find it requires more nerve and judgment to be able to refuse risks that we ought not to have than to get good ones.

The risks that are the least desirable are the ones that come without solicitation, and best risks require the greatest amount of labor persuasion to obtain. The best risks are clung to with the greatest tenacity by the local agents. The local agents of the joint companies at the present time seem to be the only obstacle in the way of our obtaining all the members and insurance we desire or could carry. In every such case the druggist thinks his business would suffer if he did not continue to give his insurance to the local agent, who is a customer of his to a certain extent. But we have frequently found that that same agent is a customer of his neighbor druggists, and for the same

purpose. Now, I ask what difference would it make if all were members? Would the insurance agent need or buy less drugs or cigars or soda water? We have some towns in which all the druggists are members, and we have never heard of the insurance agents going to another town to get his medicine because of that fact. We know on the other hand, of one town in which each druggist originally gave an application, but as the time came around to write the insurance, each was afraid the agent would go to the others to trade, and neither came in.

In conclusion, may I not here make an appeal to every member of this Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, which association has been organized and exists for the purpose of uniting all reputable pharmacists and druggists of Ohio that they may cultivate fraternal feelings, that they may exercise charity over the faults or infirmities of each other, that they may be loyal to the cause and to every interest of the pharmacist.

In the effort to carry out the object of the organization, the insurance feature was first advocated by Mr. S. E. Allen, of Akron, in his address as president of this association in 1888. A committee on insurance was appointed at that meeting, consisting of S. E. Allen, Nath. Rosewater, Daniel Myers, H. C. Cook and Chas. Ludlow. This committee made a favorable report upon the subject at the following meeting in 1889. During the year 1889, the secretary of the insurance association, then having time to devote to the subject, and working in conjunction with the insurance committee and others, ascertained the sentiments of a large number of druggists of Ohio, and secured the promises for about \$800,000 worth of insurance. This fact made the organization of the insurance company a certainty, and in January, 1890, we obtained incorporation papers, elected directors and commenced business. Now, after more than eight years of experience, we find ourselves in good, sound condition, with a good membership, and we believe no hazardous risks, the country in better condition, much less liability to conflagrations, especially from incendiary causes, and we appeal to all the members of this association and the members of the insurance association to lend us their influence in increasing the membership of the insurance association. Every member can have influence if he will. It is to the pecuniary interest of every member to get others, for the more we have the cheaper will it be to all.

Remember, we have only the local agents to contend with now, and in helping to throw them off, you will have done a good work.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN WEYER, Secretary.

LOSSES INCURRED SINCE ORGANIZATION.

1890.		Apr. Oak Hill	700 00
Oct. Akron.....	\$ 958 70	Dec. Fostoria.....	147 84
1891.		Dec. Vermillion	18 00
Jan. Akron.....	\$ 13 45		
Feb. Cleveland	125 90	Total	\$1,471 10
Mch. Wellston	465 91		

1892.	
Jan. Xenia	\$ 45 00
Jan. Washington C. H.	40 00
Jan. Cincinnati	25 00
Jan. Ohio City	2,160 00
Mch. Cleveland	500 00
Apr. Cincinnati	4 00
May Leipsic	4 66
Aug. Archbold	971 43
Aug. Delta	2,000 00
Aug. S. Charleston	2,000 00
Aug. Geneva	1,000 00
Aug. Cleveland	33 60
Dec. Springfield	61 06
Total	\$8,844 75

1893	
July Paulding	\$3,000 00
July Mt. Vernon	42 50
July Columbus	36 25
Aug. Milford Centre	1,000 00
Aug. Barnesville	283 10
Sept. Cincinnati	2 57
Oct. Cleveland	190 00
Dec. Bowling Green	5 59
Total	\$4,500 01

1894	
Jan. Hicksville	\$ 519 07
Jan. Dresden	22 34
Jan. Loveland	900 00
Mch. Cygnet	216 95
Apr. Toledo	4 55
Apr. Delphos	28 78
May Cleveland	2,000 00
June Middletown	337 34
June Cincinnati	25 00
June Celina	1,879 30
Sept. Akron	4 60
Sept. E. Liverpool	91 70
Nov. Toledo	1 02
Total	\$6,030 65

1895.	
Jan. Barnesville	\$2,000 00
Feb. Rising Sun	1,151 42
Apr. Leipsic	500 00
Apr. Xenia	30 00
Apr. Kenton	12 00
June Postoria	2 25
Aug. Felicity	35 00
Aug. Cleveland	2,000 00
Oct. Cambridge	436 56
Oct. Blanchester	2,000 00
Oct. Blanchester	1,500 00
Oct. Steubenville	88 67
Total	\$9,755 90

1896.	
Jan. Tiffin	\$ 67 90
Jan. Yellow Springs	278 07
Jan. Zanesville	23 13
May Elyria	2 62
May Westwood	10 00
Aug. Delta	424 92
Total	\$ 806 64

1897.	
Jan. Centerburg	\$ 36 46
Jan. Cleveland	2,495 35
Apr. Berea	331 88
May Salineville	1,000 00
Sept. Bainbridge	1,000 00
Sept. Cincinnati	33 76
Oct. Cleveland	13 50
Dec. Cleveland	17 38
Total	\$4,928 33

1898.	
Jan. Dayton	\$ 45 00
Jan. Bolivar	3 45
Jan. Cleveland	35 68
Mch. Cleveland	55 55
Total	\$ 139 68

Total losses since organization	\$37,495 76
Total memb'ship fees and assessm'ts received since organization ..	62,165 38
Losses in cities since organization, 42	11,091 66
Losses in villages since organization, 30	26,404 10
Losses from fire originating within store, 36	5,637 27

Losses from fire originating outside store, 36-----	31,858 49
Average amount of loss per fire within store-----	264 00
Average amount of loss per fire outside of store-----	880 00

CINCINNATI, O., June 1st, 1898.

JOHN WEYER, Secretary.

Prof. Freericks: I move that the report of the insurance association be received, and that Mr. Weyer be extended the thanks of this association for the excellent report.

Motion carried.

The secretary reported the resignation of C. M. Miller and L. Keiper, of Cleveland; of Oscar A. Moeglich, Murray, Idaho; and of S. F. Kennedy, Felicity, O.

The resignation of Dr. T. L. A. Greve, of Cincinnati, was tendered by Prof. J. U. Lloyd.

On motion of Mr. Weyer the resignations of all the foregoing were accepted.

On motion of Prof. J. U. Lloyd, seconded by Mr. Hechler, Dr. T. L. A. Greve was thereupon, by unanimous rising vote, made an honorary member of this association, and the secretary was advised to telegraph him immediately to that effect.

The executive committee reported seven applications for membership, to be acted upon at the next session.

The president announced an invitation from the officials of the Ohio State Penitentiary to visit that institution at 11:30 o'clock a. m., which on motion was accepted.

The committee on nominations then made the following report:

President, J. H. Beal, of Scio.

First Vice President, Albert Wetterstroem, Cincinnati.

Second Vice President, Carl Schmidt, Cleveland.

Permanent Secretary, L. C. Hopp, Cleveland.

Permanent Treasurer, John H. Von Stein, Upper Sandusky.

Executive Committee: Alfred DeLang, Cincinnati; C. E. Blackburn, Steubenville; O. N. Garrett, Hillsboro.

Mr. Schellentragar: I move that we accept the report, and that the secretary be authorized to cast the necessary ballot for the election of these nominees. Seconded.

Mr. Ogier: I move that the report of the committee be laid over and made the special order of business for nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Schellentrager: I will accept Mr. Ogier's amendment to the original motion.

Motion carried as amended.

The president announced the committee to prepare a list of names which shall be presented to the governor for the selection of the next member of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy, as follows. Alfred DeLang, Cincinnati, chairman; A. Wetterstroem, John C. Firmin, John Mayer and Philip Lehr.

The president also appointed the committee on time and place of meeting, as follows: F. W. Herbst, Columbus, chairman; F. H. Freericks, Geo. W. Voss.

The secretary read a communication from the Hotel Victory at Put-in-Bay Island, inviting this association to meet at that hotel next year, and every year, if desirable.

Mr. Hechler moved to receive the communication.

Mr. Hopp moved an amendment, that the communication be received, and referred to the committee on time and place.

The amendment was duly carried.

The original motion, as amended, was then duly carried, and the communication received and referred to the committee on time and place.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until Thursday, June 9th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

THIRD SESSION—THURSDAY MORNING,

June 9th.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 10 o'clock.

The minutes of last meeting were read and corrected, and approved as corrected.

The secretary read the following telegram from Dr. T. L. A. Greve:

Please give my sincere thanks to Ohio Pharmaceutical Association for honor conferred.

The secretary also read a telegram of greeting from the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association.

The report of the nominating committee was then taken up, re-read, and on motion of Mr. Schellentrager the report was received, its recommendations adopted, and the secretary instructed to cast the necessary ballot of the association for the

election of the nominees, which was done, and the candidates declared duly elected.

On motion the secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the association for the election of the following applicants reported by the executive committee at the previous session :

John H. O. Sargent, Farmersville ; Harry Chase, Cleveland ; Albert F. Crayton, Newark ; Pearl H. Clewes, Jackson ; E. A. Cook, Chardon ; E. E. Harrod, John Brewer, Columbus.

The executive committee reported the following applications for membership :

C. B. Henderson, Washington C. H. ; Phil. W. Drackett, Cincinnati ; Herman Hoppe, Columbus ; G. E. Yeager, Perrysburg.

Prof. Joseph Feil then read the report of the committee on papers and queries as follows :

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND QUERIES.

To the President and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN : The experience and reports of this committee in past years shows the extreme difficulties in drawing out the actual experiences and opinions of practical every-day pharmacists on the scientific and professional side of our calling. Some reasons which present themselves for this anomalous condition of affairs is due to the far-reaching and tremendous strides made in the pharmacopœias of 1880 and 1890, just as previous issues were deficient in scientific acumen and clearly showed want of high chemical and other investigations so the editions mentioned above were head and shoulders above the grasping abilities of the actual composite druggist of to-day, and yet it is deficient in certain respects which makes it appear that the men who made the book had in view the pharmacists' want of the future generation and failed to thoroughly appreciate the actual wants of to day.

With a view towards getting some expressions on the practical adoption of the present U. S. P. to the actual needs of the practicing pharmacist the note printed on a postal card with paid reply was sent the 700 members of this association :

DEAR SIR : Kindly answer following questions on annexed postal and mail at once.

1. What additions are desirable to the U. S. P., 1890?

List of preparations you have never dispensed or regard as undesirable in U. S. P., 1890?

3. Should the U. S. P., 1900, have a table of doses of important powerful drugs and preparations?

4. Note any unusual reactions in prescriptions or improvements in practical work.

Let us hear from you.

The results were extremely gratifying. Sixty-two answers were received; in fact the material is so abundant that it is impossible to do justice to it in the short time at our disposal, and in the annual report a complete resume of the answers will be given.

In general it must be said that the pharmacopœia has received little or no attention in villages and small towns, here the dispensatories reign supreme, in the larger towns and smaller cities the various works on practical pharmacy find extensive use, and it is only in the larger cities of the state that the pharmacopœia finds extensive use. Ohio has about 2200 druggists, of these 500 are found in the larger cities, and it follows therefore that at present not more than one-fourth of the practicing pharmacists are familiar to any extent with our legal and moral authority. This was made quite evident by some of the replies received which asked for dismissal of preparations excluded 20 to 40 years ago, showing a confounding of dispensatory with pharmacopœia.

The additions considered desirable are fairly extensive, and show that a large number of practical men are studying the U. S. P. in reference to their everyday needs.

The national formulary wherever used is very well liked and several pharmacists desired its incorporation as a part of the text of the U. S. P.

Stronger aromatic waters in place of the present ones is asked for by a close student and eminently practical pharmacist, others complain of the present preparation of this nature, and one pharmacist says he has English precipitated chalk as pre-eminently satisfactory.

One suggestion is pertinent with past difficulties all have experienced, it is this, do not change the strength of galenicals for thirty years to come.

The U. S. P. is to be a guide and the request many made for the insertion and proper description of such extensively used and thoroughly medically endorsed preparations as antipyrine, phenacetin, sulphonal, and other like substances seems reasonable when patented or not, does not seem a proper line of demarcation as to pharmacopœal insertion, as far as preparation is concerned, potassium iodide is as much out of reach of the retail and wholesale druggists as any of the chemical mentioned, yet who would ask its exclusion?

Mr. J. C. Moore suggests the following formula for elixir orange:

Oil of Orange.....	f. dr. ivss.
Alcohol	f. oz. xiv.
Water	f. oz. xxij.
Simple Syrup.....	f. oz. xxvij.
Purified Talc	f. oz. ss.

Prepare secundum artem.

A great demand exists for a permanent preparation of elixir phosphates of iron, quinine and strychnine. Evidently all the published formulas are either faulty in construction or the directions for its preparation are not adapted to the average pharmacist. One suggestion is the addition of 15 grs. pot. hypophosphite to each pint.

Prescription business is evidently either decreasing, or at least at a standstill in this state. It is certainly not increasing as a whole, and has almost

disappeared in the towns. The main cause for this deplorable fact is not use of tablets by physicians, but the large and steady proportional increase of physicians, many dispensing their own medicines to help eke out their scanty incomes.

Syrup of Dover's powder is probably used in sufficient quantity to demand official recognition.

Ten per cent. glycerine is said to be a valuable addition to syrup squill comp. and syrup ginger.

A request is made for the insertion of standards for chemical used both for medicine, technical purposes and other uses—that is, two standards, one to apply to the preparations now described, and the other to the commercial substances.

Other suggestions are :

More potassium iodide in the ointment of iodine.

Benzoinated lard exclusively for medicinal uses.

Better a larger list of substances so that authority as to strength may be certain.

Adapt the book to the actual needs of the physicians and druggists and not to the wants of the teaching colleges.

Every drug used to any extent by reputable physicians of all or any school of medicine should be accurately described.

OMISSIONS.

Compound spirits of ether and leave only spirit of ether and call it Hoffman's anodyne and conform to present usage.

Drop bay rum as it encourages substitution, real bay rum is a different substance.

The following classes of preparations seem to be totally useless as found in the U. S. P. at present:

Troches.

Plasters.

Emulsions.

Confections.

Tinctures of fresh herbs.

Comment on the above list is unnecessary.

DOSES IN THE U. S. P.

Only a single negative reply was received in answer to this query. It seems a positive necessity in the present condition of pharmacy that an authoritative table of maximum doses of powerful and important drugs and chemicals should be published. The various works on materia medica and therapeutics do not agree on the question of the limit dose and shall the pharmacist decide as the gentleman states who voted no. The dose of a preparation or a knowledge of the dose has no connection with the art or skill of making or compounding the preparation, that is he would make the physician absolutely responsible for his errors.

There is of course in one sense no such thing as a dose of any drug; the medical man must decide the quantity according to his diagnosis, but yet

there must be an ordinary safe limit and as a safeguard for both patient and physician such a table of doses is demanded universally by the pharmacists and general public and we recommend that this association request the next committee on revision of the U. S. P. to insert a table of this description and forward likewise such suggestion as this report contains that seem desirable.

This report too lengthy already, must be closed without calling attention to the many suggestions sent in extenso which have however all been briefly incorporated herein.

We wish to extend to our sixty-two correspondents our hearty thanks, and hope next year to receive twice as many replies.

Papers have been submitted on the following subjects by the gentlemen named.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH FEIL,

H. F. VORTKAMP,

Committee on Papers and Queries.

Prof. Feil: I also want to state that in addition to this report we have been favored with two papers, and if we could read them now, one is very brief—a paper by Prof. Army, of Cleveland, on a new emulsifying agent. And, if you haven't heard me enough, I have a very short paper on the practicability of volumetric tests for pharmacists.

It was moved by Mr. Hopp, seconded by Prof. Lloyd, that the report be adopted.

Mr. Freericks: Regarding the recommendation made in that report as to the definition of approved chemicals as well as the chemically pure, I think his point well taken, and that the pharmacopœia at this time recognizing only such chemicals as are chemically pure, and tests therefor, it excludes entirely, if the line be strictly drawn, the sale on our part of approved chemicals. It has occurred to me in the past that if authorities, such as we have in this state, should at any time desire to call upon us for chemicals such as are sold over the counter, we will say, for instance copperas, that they might call for copperas, and sell the ordinary copperas as is kept in pharmacies. I believe the pharmacopœia recognizes copperas as the common name for sulphate of iron, and if the authorities in question should take it upon themselves to hold the party responsible for selling an impure sulphate of iron, it would be entirely in their power to do so; and I believe it is only proper that our pharmacopœial authorities consider this matter and recognize the impure chemicals as well, if it could be done.

Prof. Lloyd: I know that this paper of Mr. Feil's is a very valuable one. There are several points there which can only be considered in detail carefully. I think the motion of Mr. Hopp's is in order.

I will say concerning what Mr. Freericks has said that this point has been brought before the pharmacopœial committee, and I think there will be no trouble in having the committee authorize the sale of commercial chemicals, as well as chemically pure chemicals. But I believe a resolution of this society in that direction would help the pharmacopœial committee. They like to have the support of pharmaceutical organizations like this; and I hope that the suggestion of Mr. Freericks, when the time comes, will be put into proper form, and carried. In the meantime, I second again Mr. Hopp's motion to adopt the report.

Mr. Schellentrager: Would it not be well, perhaps, at this time, so as not to take up further time in the meetings, to incorporate Mr. Freericks' motion as an amendment to the recommendations of the committee? It would seem to me a practical step to get this matter before the revisers of the pharmacopœia, if Mr. Freericks will offer that.

Mr. Freericks: I don't think I made a motion to that effect, but I will be very glad to do so. I don't quite remember whether Prof. Feil mentioned it as a recommendation of this association to the revision committee of the pharmacopœia; but if that is not the case, I will make a motion to that effect.

Motion seconded.

President Kauffman: The motion before us is on the adoption of the report; if you wish to make it as an amendment, you can do so.

Mr. Freericks: I will make it as an amendment.

The President: It may be made as an amendment to the first motion. The mover of the original motion says he will accept the amendment, with the consent of the second.

Prof. Lloyd: I consent.

President Kauffman: Then it is incorporated in the original motion.

The motion was duly carried as amended.

On motion Prof. Feil was requested to proceed with the additional papers.

Prof. H. V. Army, of Cleveland, then read the following paper entitled:

A MODERN EMULSIFYING AGENT.

During the past year there have been put out by several enterprising firms powdered preparations designed for emulsifying fixed oils in a rapid and neat manner. The simplicity of the method of emulsification commanded for these preparations favorable attention, the emulsion being made by placing the oil in a dry bottle, adding a quantity of the powder equal to one-sixteenth part of the oil, agitating a few seconds, pouring in enough water to make a fifty per cent. emulsion, and shaking a minute or two, when a smooth, permanent cream preparation results, which is completed in all ways save the addition of flavor.

Very attractive is this emulsifying agent, when we consider the small quantity required, the ease of manipulation, and the fact that it contains all the sweetening needed.

But unfortunately, as is usual in this vale of tears, where we generally find that what modern slang calls "soft snaps" have some sort of a string attached to them—some little obstacle which may cause those whose consciences are tender to pause before accepting—the employment of our friend, the new emulsifier, raises a question or two in the field of pharmaceutical ethics.

An examination of one of the several preparations of this kind on the market was undertaken by the writer, but through pressure of other matters it has been carried on only as far as a superficial qualitative estimation; *but* far enough, however, to get an inkling as to its composition. Extracted with ether, the substance yielded a crystalline powder of intensely sweet taste, melting at about 200° Centigrade, which when fused with potassium nitrate and sodium carbonate, showing sulphuric acid when tested with barium chloride. In other words it responded to the tests for saccharin.

The residue, extracted with alcohol, gave a brownish residue of acrid taste, which dissolved in water with much frothing, eminently suggestive of saponin.

The residue, on being treated with water, swelled into a mucilage which did not dissolve in cold water. This mucilage could be only one of two substances—tragacanth, or Irish moss gelatine—and, since it failed to give a blue coloration with iodine, and appears to dissolve in hot water, it seems most likely to be the latter gum. But the saponin and the gum have been separated only in an impure form, and further investigation may show the presence of other ingredients.

With this clew the writer began experimentation on similar emulsifiers. Time was too limited to prepare a powdered form of Irish moss gelatin suitable for the purpose, so the experiments were all carried on with powdered tragacanth, and a sample of the most satisfactory is here presented. The formula of the emulsifier used is:

Saccharin.....	15 milligrammes.
Saponin.....	.65 milligrammes.
Tragacanth.....	1 gramme.

This quantity is sufficient to emulsify 30 C.C. cod liver oil, which is just half the required quantity of the commercial emulsifier examined.

I cite this formula merely to show the possibilities of emulsification, without any idea of recommending it; for it violates the first requirement for an ideal emulsion in that it contains questionable ingredients.

Whether saccharin and saponin, in the small quantities usually employed, are deleterious to the human health, is a question of much discussion; and so long as it is unsettled the wise pharmacist will leave them severely alone in any preparations intended to bear the scrutiny of the world.

Experiments on similar emulsions free from questionable ingredients offer a field of fruitful activity, and the work will be continued by the writer and his students.

PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY,
CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

On motion of Mr. Freericks the paper was received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

Prof. Feil then read the following paper, entitled,

THE PRACTICABILITY OF VOLUMETRIC TESTS FOR PHARMACISTS.

For more than fifteen years volumetric tests of an unusually practical character have been a distinguishing feature of the pharmacopœias of 1880 and 1890, and yet how rare is it to find a pharmacist who makes actual use of these in his daily work.

These tests are pre-eminently practical and commercial, and require so little apparatus and time in actual use that a very urgent cause must exist for this condition of affairs.

In seeking reasons from practicing pharmacists I found that many seem to think a high knowledge of chemistry was an essential requisite to an understanding of the volumetric solutions; and secondly, that the processes were apparently intricate.

As to the knowledge of chemistry required, it may be said that in many of the large chemical works in this country work of this nature is done hundreds of times per day by men who are little more than ordinary laborers and who could not differentiate between morphine sulphate and absorbent cotton, and the pharmacist accustomed to the preparation and dispensing of drugs and galenicals certainly can quickly attain the skill required, if he desires to do so.

The pharmacopœia is blamable for the idea of complexity and intricacy in the operations indicated; the alphabetical arrangement of volumetric solutions seems at first sight eminently proper, but in this particular case it is the cause of all the trouble. It happens that the two mentioned headings the list are used with difficulty, even by those who are experts in this work, and furthermore, have an exceedingly limited application. They are the veriest terrors in practice, and would hardly be missed, though useful

enough to the practicing chemist; but the work is not for such but for pharmacists, and the balance of the solutions are easily prepared and still more easily used.

If the following order is followed in preparation of these valuable adjuncts to the practicing pharmacist, and the tests practiced on the substances named, the work will be one of pleasure and profit from every possible standpoint.

First, prepare normal oxalic acid volumetric solution. Then from this, prepare normal potassium hydroxide volumetric solution—test various acids.

Then prepare from the pot. hyd. V. S., normal sulphuric acid volumetric solution, and test ammonia water, salts of ammonium, lithium, sodium and potassium, such as carbonates, hydroxides, ignited organic acid salts with alkali, metals, etc.

Next decinormal sodium hypo. volumetric solution; with this test tinctures of iodine and of iron chloride, chloride of lime, various iron salts and solutions.

Then decinormal potassium permanganate solution; II process amply good enough and not as intricate as I process. Test hydrogen peroxide, hypophosphites, &c.

Lastly, decinormal silver nitrate volumetric, solution test chlorides, bromides, iodides.

The other V. S. can be tried if time is abundant and the work found interesting; otherwise, their omission of preparation is not serious or really necessary. The time required to make a test after solutions are prepared is only a few minutes, and the result a necessity for the up-to-date pharmacist.

As to cost, the only apparatus in addition to that owned by the pharmacist is a burette, burette holder, measuring flask—costing not over three dollars, and with care lasting forever.

The chemicals needed, not usually found in drug stores, would be C. P. oxalic acid, about 2 oz.; sod. hyposulphites C. P., the same quantity, and very small quantities, say $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. each or less, of the important indicators, such as phenolphthalein, methyl orange, rosolic acid, &c. Cost of chemicals about 50 cents. I would recommend a pill tile as an excellent expedient to place beakers or graduates on to note color changes and end reactions.

If a few pharmacists would meet once or twice a month for two or three hours, and with a little outside aid, or even among themselves, the art of volumetric quantitative analysis could be acquired in six or eight lessons, and found eminently instructive and a money saver in many directions. (Applause.)

Mr. Freericks: I move that the paper be received and spread upon the minutes.

Prof. Lloyd: This subject of volumetric analysis is one that introduces a line of thought to an old druggist or pharmacist, concerning the education of the pharmacist of the present day. This is one of the points of pharmaceutical education that very few of the old pharmacists can give from having learned it from

their preceptor. It is one of the lines of instruction that we expect to get in the colleges.

We have post-graduate schools established for physicians to attend and study up on the subject of medicine, improvements that have occurred after their graduation. So, there should be a post-graduate school of pharmacy for the purpose of pharmaceutical development, especially in this subject of volumetric analysis. In volumetric analysis mathematics comes into play—more so, perhaps, than in any other branch of pharmacy. One of the advantages of the graduate of the college of pharmacy and the university, at the present time, over the old pharmacists, especially in states having severe pure food and medicinal laws, is this advantage of expertness in volumetric analysis; so simple, so easily applied, and yet so difficult to obtain from the old preceptor, who did not have it.

Now our friend, Prof. Feil, mentioned the subject of the color test. Let me say to the professors who are here, and those who teach, that in the application of this color test to the paper, when you use a paper, as you sometimes have to, it is difficult to determine whether there is any change in color or not, owing to the slight change that the very dilute liquid produces in the paper; and I wish to give you a method by which you can determine the acidity or the alkalinity of a liquid very accurately, when it is only slightly tintured one way or the other. That is by means of capillary attraction.

Instead of taking a glass rod and rubbing the liquid to be tested on the paper and observing the spot, take a capillary tube. It is a rule that liquids mixed in a solution will separate from each other by capillarity. So solids can be separated from fluids by means of capillarity, and liquids from liquids. By means of capillarity we can separate a substance that has the least capillary attraction for fibre or paper from another that has greater capillary attraction.

Water is, so far as capillarity is concerned, one of the most powerful of liquids, and will separate by capillary attraction from solutions of acids in water. Draw your liquid to be tested into a capillary tube, and touch the test paper with the tip of this capillary tube. The water immediately, by reason of the greater capillary power of the paper, will separate from around the spot that it touches, which will leave the acid or the alkali concen-

trated at that spot. You can thus concentrate that liquid of less capillarity without evaporation, or any change whatever. When the liquid is drawn from the tube, it will show a bright blue or bright red spot where the tube touches the paper.

I call this to the attention of those present who teach. I would say that, in my opinion, this testing volumetrically is a step that colleges of pharmacy and universities can well make their students very proficient in—a subject in which the old pharmacist and his preceptor have but little experience. (Applause).

The motion was duly carried, and the paper directed to be spread upon the minutes.

Prof. Young, chairman of the committee on adulterations and sophistications, stated that his committee had not yet been able to put their report in proper shape for submission, although they had done some work; and requested permission to formulate their report and submit it to the chairman and secretary in time to appear in the minutes of this meeting, in order to reach the members.

On motion of Prof. Lloyd, the desired permission was granted. The report as finally submitted is as follows :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATION AND SOPHISTICATION.

GENTLEMEN: It is with pleasure that your committee on adulterations submit the following report. The following samples were examined and the work is submitted without comment. The analyses were made in the laboratory at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio. Approximately one hundred samples of drugs and chemicals were examined.

1. SAMPLE OF DILUTE PHOSPHORIC ACID.—Was found to contain $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ of absolute acid above the U. S. P. requirements.
2. SAMPLE OF TINCTURE OF IODINE.—Contained $5\frac{2}{10}\%$ of iodine, required 7.
3. TINCTURE OF IODINE.—Contained 6% of iodine.
4. TINCTURE OF OPIUM.—Evidently made from gum opium instead of the powder.
5. SAMPLE OF WHISKY.—Contained only 37% of alcohol. High, sweetish tasting residue. Evidently compound.
6. SAMPLE OF WHISKY.—93 proof. Little residue.
7. LITHIA TABLETS.—Supposed to contain 3 grains of lithium citrate. Found to contain $25\frac{6}{100}\%$ less.
8. FIVE-GRAIN LITHIUM CARBONATE TABLETS.—Short 18% of the required amount of lithium salt.
9. THREE-GRAIN TABLETS, LITHIUM CITRATES.—Contained $2\frac{7}{10}\%$ of lithium salt.
10. FIVE-GRAIN LITHIUM SALICYLATE TABLETS.—Short $11\frac{2}{10}\%$ of lithium salt.

11. WHISKY.—68% proof. A decoction of whisky, tobacco and water. Nicotine extracted from the residue. Absolutely the worst decoction it has been our pleasure (?) to examine.

12. EXPRESSED OIL OF ALMOND.—Sample responded to all the U. S. P. tests, but the saponification was effected with very great difficulty.

13. BALSAM COPAIBA.—Contained gurjum balsam.

14. BALSAM OF COPAIBA.—Contained gurjum balsam.

15. WHISKY.—88 proof. Residue low.

16. BLACKBERRY WINE.—Yield, by weight, 11% of alcohol and 24% of residue.

17. OIL OF PEPPERMINT.—A dementholized oil. Impossible to effect crystalization by U. S. P. process.

A general analysis was made of condensed milk and infant foods upon the market. A most rigid investigation made for the presence of anti-ferments, with the result that nearly all show the presence of sodium chloride.

A few chemicals were examined and the results indicated purity of the highest type.

Respectfully submitted,

B. S. YOUNG, Chairman.

Mr. Ogier: The committee on pharmaceutical education was passed yesterday, in order, as I understand it, to give an opportunity for professors of schools of pharmacy in this state to explain how far the recommendations adopted by the association last year, of the committee on special course of study, have been adopted and carried into effect or attempted to be carried into effect during the past year. I think, if we can get an expression of that kind from the teachers here present, that we will be a good deal better informed than by any special report that the committee could make.

I would like to have, as a substitute for the report of the committee, a statement from the teachers of the schools of pharmacy upon that matter. I make that as a request.

On motion of Mr. Cramer, the request of Mr. Ogier was granted.

Vice-President Cramer thereupon assumed the chair.

President Kauffman: I take pleasure in stating that as far as the institution with which I am connected is concerned, that they not only conformed to the requirements as requested by this association, but we very greatly exceeded the requirements for graduation; even in the shorter course which was offered in the Ohio State University the requirements are very much greater than that which you have requested to be made by the schools. They require in time, I think, about two-thirds longer in the

shorter course, and about five times longer in the long course. In the number of hours it is approximately that amount greater. The number of subjects included in that request are all represented in our course, and some additional ones are represented. I don't know that I need say anything more. I think I cover the whole ground by stating that we are very much in advance of that requirement.

The president resumes the chair.

Prof. Beal: It was understood that when that report was prepared by the representatives of the different schools, that it should represent the minimum requirement; and I think that the majority of the schools, at the time the report was adopted, all exceeded, in the extent of their curriculum, the minimum amount which was embraced in the report.

As for the institution with which I am connected, I have about the same report to make that Prof. Kauffman has made. The requirements of the institution far exceed the requirements of the association, both as to the number of hours and the actual class-room and laboratory instruction, and as to the subjects which are embraced in the curriculum. We have all of those which have been recommended by the association, and several others in addition, which we deem to be of importance in the acquirement of a sound pharmaceutical education. I think my experience is pretty nearly the experience throughout the state; as far as my knowledge goes, it has been productive of good. There has been a strengthening all along the line, and I think the requirements have been very fairly complied with.

Mr. Ogier: I will ask Prof. Beal a question: Have you increased your requirements since the adoption of this report of the committee a year ago?

Prof. Beal: No, we have not. In one of our courses we shortened it a little bit—not on account of the requirement, but for the reason that we were giving the students more laboratory work than they could do with profit, at the expense of some other subjects; so that we made some modifications. The only change that we have made, has been to shorten the amount of laboratory work in our Ph. G. course.

Prof. Young: Of the institutions with which I am connected I would say that in our short course we have about one-fifth more work than is required by the recommendations of the com-

mittee of a year ago. In our long course we have over double the requirements.

As to the improvements we have made during the past year, I would say that we have increased slightly the laboratory work, giving greater consideration than ever before to the question of quantitative analysis, as was spoken of here a moment ago by Prof. Feil.

I believe that there has been an improvement in the quality of students that have presented themselves to the institution during the past year. The institution is trying to exceed the requirement as exacted by the association, and are in thorough accord with the association in this effort.

Prof. Beal: Will you permit me to add a word. I wish to state that Ohio is practically the only state in the union which has adopted, by the vote of its state association, an official schedule of requirements for its school of pharmacy. I wish also to state that this standard is in excess of the recognized standards of any other state in the union. There is no other state in the United States which has officially expressed its preference for as high a requirement by schools of pharmacy as this state has done by this report of the State Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Schellentrager: I would say, Mr. Chairman, that as regards the general recommendations of the committee on pharmaceutical education, there can be no question but what it has had a beneficial effect upon all the educational institutions.

I am connected with the Cleveland School of Pharmacy only in an official way, and as we have our dean here, who is better able to talk than I am—because I have lost my voice pretty nearly, it seems at the park—I would call upon Prof. Feil to speak to the association in regard to the general progress and advancement that our school has made during the last few years.

Prof. Feil: I, for one, would rather not have said anything, because of course I had nothing to do with the original draft of the requirements; and in one or two respects they did not meet my views. That is from a pedagogical standpoint. But I think, as a whole, the result has been exceedingly beneficial; and I am satisfied that every institution teaching pharmacy in the state has not only attempted to meet this but to exceed; and yet it should be understood that, speaking from the standpoint of a teacher, I should like to have seen the requirements in a somewhat different manner. Yet

they so far exceed anything that has been formulated by any pharmaceutical association that I think they represent the advance guard in a very prominent manner. So that, while I have some pedagogical objections to the thing as a whole, I think that the benefit has been so tremendous, and I know of no institution in the state that has not attempted to exceed them in every way, that we must consider that after all, truly the benefit has been tremendous, and teaching in schools of pharmacy is just becoming teaching.

You will all remember that it is only a few years ago since the same set of lectures was given twice for four months right over again, and if the pupil could stuff himself full enough of all the material that was in the pharmacopœia, that was all that was required, so that perhaps my ideas are rather too much in advance. While I think not every institution in this state has followed these requirements, yet as they stand they have been very beneficial; and I think in a few years from now I would not change them under any circumstances. It seems to me if we let this matter rest for five or six or eight years, we can then formulate something that will be ahead of anything that anybody can reach. I think if this matter is left as it is for a few years, it is sure to work out some benefits. I think, however, it should not be considered a final thing, but considered an excellent expedient for the present conditions. I hope sometime we will be able—but we are not ready for it yet—to lay down a course that shall be what it ought to be from every standpoint, commercial, professional and pedagogical.

Mr. Ogier: This is a very gratifying report that comes from representatives of the different schools. I would like to finish my report, and I will do it in this way: I will make a motion that it be the sense of this association that the Ohio Board of Pharmacy shall not give the credit required by the pharmacy law to persons from schools of pharmacy, which schools do not conform to the requirements as adopted by the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association last year. That means any school of pharmacy, anywhere in the United States. (Motion seconded).

Prof. Feil: I, for one, hope that the board of pharmacy will give credit for nothing that is done in any school of pharmacy in the United States. I think the very inception of this idea on examinations was to put aside this whole business. I think it is

an excellent step for the association to lay down a requirement; but when it comes to stating that the board shall not give credit, or pay any attention to the schools, I do not accept it.

The discussion on the motion was participated in by Messrs. Feil, Ogier, Kauffman, Young, Schellentrager, Hannan and Freericks.

Cries of "question, question."

Thereupon Mr. Ogier's motion was carried.

The committee on president's address reported as follows:

The committee to which was referred the president's address submit the following report:

First. We concur in the recommendation that the poison and label laws of the state be revised and codified, and recommend that the committee on pharmacy laws be so instructed.

Second. We recommend that the proposition to establish a beneficiary fund for the benefit of members of this association, be referred to a special committee to consider its feasibility, to investigate the law affecting such plans of insurance, and to report at the next annual meeting of this association.

Third. We concur in the recommendation that the duties of the committee on adulteration be enlarged so that any member of this association shall have the privilege of calling upon the committee for the analysis of drugs or pharmaceutical preparations alleged to be impure, or for advice in such cases; such services on the part of the committee to be restricted to cases which are the subject of legal controversy.

Fourth. We concur in the recommendation that a standing committee on entertainment be appointed to act in conjunction with the local committee in arranging the entertainments to be provided at our annual meetings, and to determine the proportionate amount of expense to be borne by the association or by the members.

Fifth. With reference to the action to be taken by this association regarding the stamp tax bill now pending, we recommend that the president and secretary be instructed to communicate at once with our representatives and senators in congress, affirming our willingness to bear our due proportion of the national burden of taxation, but protesting against the imposition of so great an amount as 4%, when so many other more profitable callings are permitted to go untaxed.

Finally, we concur generally in the wise and liberal sentiments of the president's address, and commend its careful consideration by the members of this association.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BEAL,
ALFRED DELANG,
JOHN RAUSCHKOLB,

Mr. Firmin moved the adoption of the report, which motion was seconded.

Mr. Freericks offered an amendment to the report, providing that the president and secretary, as they correspond with our senators and congressmen regarding the stamp tax, again request that these stamps be placed on goods only as they are sold, and not on goods as they are kept in stock.

Mr. Herbst stated that both branches of Congress had agreed upon such a provision, and that goods would be required to be stamped only as sold.

Mr. Freericks: The point which I wanted to make was not that this was to be done, or that it had not already been done; but, we are instructing our president and secretary to ask for changes in the stamp tax bill; and as we are again asking for changes is it not possible that in making these changes, if any are made, they would again also change the provisions which refer to the application of stamps. To guard against any possibility of their requesting that of us, is the reason for making that amendment.

Prof. Beal: I would say that the committee cheerfully accept without discussion Mr. Freerick's motion. We discussed it, and concurred in the sentiments, and only omitted it because from the advices we had we deemed it quite unnecessary. We will insert it as a part of our report, if that will facilitate action.

The motion to accept the report was thereupon duly carried.

The secretary read the following telegram:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 9, 1898.

L. C. Hopp, Secretary Ohio Pharmaceutical Association:

Have passed resolution Indiana association frowns proposition of manufacturers to advance prices account stamp tax. Act wrong in principle, and pledge ourselves to discriminate against them.

A. TIMBERLAKE, Secretary.

Mr. Freericks moved the adoption of the amendment to the by-laws, submitted by Prof. C. T. P. Fennel, at the last annual meeting, as follows:

That article 3, chapter V., of the by-laws be changed to read as follows: "Nominations for the officers of this convention shall be made from the floor and be voted for by the members of this association."

Motion seconded.

President Kauffman: I will be compelled to rule the proposed amendment entirely out of order, for this reason: The amendment proposes to change an article in chapter V. Chapter V. is devoted entirely to committees. The article which it proposes to amend is article 3, chapter V. That says: "The president shall, at the first session of the regular meetings, appoint a committee of nine to nominate officers for the association, who shall report at the next session." What the amendment proposes to place in its stead is: "Nominations for the officers of this association shall be made from the floor and be voted for by the members of this association." It has nothing whatever to do with committees. It is therefore not germane to the chapter which it is proposed to amend. I therefore rule it out of order.

Mr. Hopp: I think probably it might be a good idea to make an amendment, as they want to elect members off the floor. Have that article amended so that the nominating committee shall receive names or suggestions for the various positions. Thus, if a man wants to be president, let him send his name to the nominating committee.

A member: He does that now. (Applause).

Mr. Hopp: They can report five or six of them, and then we will ballot on them.

Mr. Ogier: I would suggest that is a pretty good notion of Mr. Hopp's. We ought to follow the Australian ballot idea, and a man not be allowed on the ticket unless he has at least ten names to support him.

A member: The man who offered that motion to change the by-laws—did he make a mistake in not having the right article? Ought it to be article 3, instead of article 5? Did he make a mistake?

President Kauffman: He has made a mistake in his whole offer. He should have offered two amendments; one, to expunge article 3 of chapter V., and another adding an additional article to some other chapter, where it properly belongs. That was the proper way to get at it.

Mr. Hopp: The communication that I read from the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association; I think we ought to take some action on it. This refers to the manufacturers of patent medicines charging the retail druggist with the additional amount of money that he pays for stamps. I do not think it is just, and

I think we ought to endorse their action. I don't want to say anything on the subject, because I don't propose to put any additional price on the preparation that I make; therefore, I will not say anything.

Mr. Burkhardt: I move that this association endorse the action of the Indiana association in regard to stamps. I feel that we ought not to be compelled to stand the burden of this extra tax.

Mr. Herbst offered an amendment, providing that a copy of this resolution be sent to the proprietors, which amendment was accepted by the original mover.

Motion carried.

The secretary read a communication from Mr. George R. Armstrong, of Pierce City, Mo., formerly a member of this association, expressing a desire to retain his membership.

On motion of Mr. Schellentrager the communication was received, and Mr. Armstrong elected an honorary member of this association.

On motion of Mr. Herbst the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

FOURTH SESSION—THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

June 9th.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 2 o'clock p. m.

Minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Firmin, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the election of the following applicants for membership, reported at the previous session:

C. B. Henderson, Washington C. H.; Philip H. Drackett, Cincinnati; Herman Hoppe, Columbus; G. E. Yeager, Perrysburg.

The secretary then read the report of the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, as follows:

To the President and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association:

Chicago was the grand rallying point for nearly all the delegates going to the American Pharmaceutical Association convention at Lake Minnetonka. When we got there we met delegations from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Omaha and other points. The Chicago druggists did themselves proud in providing entertainment for us. They held a reception and luncheon for at the Great Northern hotel, and in the afternoon a tally-ho drive down

Michigan avenue to the old World's Fair site, which is a beautiful park now, and back by way of Drexel boulevard in time for the train to Minneapolis. At 6:30 we got on the splendidly electric lighted American Pharmaceutical Association train on the C. M. & St. P. Ry., and soon began to hob-nob with the big guns of pharmacy—Prescott, Ebert, Alferts, Hallberg, and our own Army.

Next morning we were bright and early at St. Paul, the run of 410 miles having been made in very quick time. We passed through Minneapolis and arrived at Minnetonka beach, 28 miles farther, in time for breakfast—a tired, hungry party. As we walked up toward Hotel Lafayette, we wanted to turn back when we saw the British Union Jack flying alongside the stars and stripes over the hotel; but we afterwards found out it was done in honor of our president, Mr. Morrison, a Canadian—a pleasant, courteous gentleman, whose acquaintance we had made on the way up.

The afternoon session began by welcoming addresses by Senator C. K. Davis, of Minnesota, Mr. Eliel, of Minnetonka Beach, and Mr. Walding. Mr. Morrison, in his address, touched upon the injustice of our patent and copyright laws in allowing such things as antipyrine, phenacetine, etc., to be patented in this country when not discovered here. He also thought that the evils of the liquor traffic would be solved if spir. frumenti and spir. vini gal. were left out of the pharmacopœia. We may say that all of his address was approved except in the last part just mentioned.

The next morning at general session, two delegates from each state were put on the nominating committee. There were fourteen members present from Ohio, who selected Messrs. Kauffman and Hopp. There was quite a hot fight on time and place of next meeting. Omaha put up a strong fight, claiming her exposition as one of her attractions. Richmond fought gallantly, but finally Baltimore won.

Now, external appearances may not indicate it, but nevertheless it is a fact that one of your delegates is an enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton; so when Lake Minnetonka was mentioned he determined to go fishing, and got them too, for in the evening two bass and one pickerel graced their table, the pride and envy of the whole convention, your humble servant.

We enjoyed ourselves on the lake, a beautiful piece of water twenty miles long, with a coast line three hundred miles around, indented with bays, peninsulas, islands, etc. On the banks stood hotels, summer resorts and cottages.

The ladies of St. Paul and Minneapolis inaugurated a trolley car ride to the twin cities given to the ladies, but as every gentleman took advantage of it, Prof. Alpers, of the scientific section, was at a white heat because there was no quorum left. Everything worthy of note in the twin cities was visited—university, parks, Minnehaha Falls, took lunch at the armory and returned to the hotel in the evening. The next morning Chairman Hopp, of the commercial section read that the commercial section was the foundation stone of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the section wound up by electing the biggest cutter in the United States for chairman next year.

On Monday the trip to Osceola Falls and the dales of the St. Croix was on the tapis. We arrived at Osceola by train, but that is as far as we got,

for the boat which was to take us up the St. Croix river was hard aground on account of the low water, and was not likely to get off for a week. However, we held a session of the Diastase Club, had ourselves kodaked, and had luncheon on the picnic grounds.

On the way back we bid adieu and auf wiedersehen to the druggists of St. Paul and Minneapolis, their wives, sisters and sweethearts for the splendid entertainments they had provided for us, bid adieu and goodbye Minnetonka, goodbye Minnehaha, good-bye Minneapolis, goodbye Minnesota.

On motion of Mr. Herbst the report was adopted.

Mr. Ogier then read the report of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy, as follows:

REPORT OF THE OHIO BOARD OF PHARMACY.

To the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN: The board of Pharmacy for the state of Ohio offers for your consideration its fourteenth and final annual report, covering the time between May 1st, 1897 and April 21st 1898, the date upon which the pharmacy law now in force was enacted.

The history of pharmacy legislation in this state is very brief although the period covered is 25 years.

The first act passed was on May 5th, 1873, creating the "State Pharmaceutical Examining Board" composed of three persons, and the application of that law was restricted to the city of Cincinnati. This act remained in force until March 20th, 1884, and was replaced by an act which applied to the entire state. This law created a board of five persons whose duties were prescribed with the purpose of putting into effect the requirements therein specified. It remained in force without material change until April 21st, 1898, when the bill known as the Otis bill or H. B. No. 420 was passed by the 73d general assembly.

Unfortunately no records of the "Pharmaceutical Examining Board" are known to exist, although it doubtless had an existence from May 5th, 1873 to March 20th, 1884. One hundred and sixty-eight persons held certificates from that board as pharmacists, and were registered without examination and without fees, by special proviso of the act of 1884, while but ten persons were registered as assistant pharmacists at the same time and in like manner.

The number of persons holding pharmacists' certificates reported by the board of pharmacy upon the expiration of its first year under the state law was (on May 18, 1884) 2880, and assistant pharmacists 973, or a total in both grades of 3853. When the record of 14 years was closed by the repeal of the law of 1884, 1524 persons held certificates as pharmacists without examination, and 1737 by examination, a total of 3262. One hundred and eighty-five held certificates as assistant pharmacists by law, and 534 by examination, a total of 729, with a grand total in both grades of 3991, a net increase in both grades of 138 in 14 years, a small fraction under ten for each year.

Adieu, old law! You were famous for saying what you did not mean

and meaning what you did not say. You were thoughtful (?) in defining offenses against the peace and dignity of the state and forgetting to prescribe any penalties for such offenses. You kept the board of pharmacy as busy guessing where they were "at" as a Spanish admiral furnishes like employment for American newspapers. You served a purpose in acting as a menace of the "Quaker gun" variety to frighten the timid, but as an aggressive instrument you were about as effective as a pea shooter would be against the battleship Oregon. We shall not see your like again! Without form, and void, not likened to anything in the heavens above or in the earth beneath, or in the waters which are under the earth, we remove our hats and bend our knees to thee without violating any part of the first commandment.

Pardon, for the moment, the wretched taste which prompts us to say in this, our valedictory, that we congratulate ourselves and admire our predecessors that we have been able to present as formidable appearance as we have with the really inefficient statute under which we have been obliged to work.

So much for the old, but what of the new? We would not trespass upon the privileges of the able committee on pharmacy legislation which will no doubt make a comprehensive report upon the work it has performed so well, and outline before you its views as to the value of the new law, but from the point of view of executive officers we are frank to say it is not ideal. Some features we would rather have eliminated, and some provisions we hoped to secure were omitted. As compared with that which it has replaced, it is in part and as a whole infinitely superior. A somewhat general knowledge of the laws of all the states enables us to place this among the very best. A few have some provisions which are better than our own, but in their entirety are not so efficient. Two features particularly impress us—one, its conservatism, the other its terseness and lack of ambiguity. The powers of the board are not greatly enlarged by the new statute but such powers are clearly defined. In order to attempt to properly carry out the *intent* of the old law the board was obliged to assume to itself authority which many thought the statute did not confer, but we do not think there is a phrase in any one of the eight sections of the new law which may not be as clearly understood by a person of average intelligence as by an attorney at law.

Take, as a case in point, the renewal of certificates which was a constant source of vexation in the former statute; in this the duties of the board as well as the certificate holder are plainly stated, and any person who fails for a period of sixty days after his certificate expires to make application for a renewal of the same from any cause whatsoever, may know to a certainty that to secure registration again he must pass an examination. There is nothing harsh in this, and any requirement less pronounced would fail to make the plan of renewals effective. The intent of the former law was as exacting as the wording of the present one in this regard, but it was left to the board to make rules to enforce the intent and such rules were challenged as transcending its powers.

The moderation of the new law is quite apparent when compared with

recent laws in other states, both as to its requirements for observance and in its fees for examinations and renewals of certificates. The policy of the board may be here appropriately stated as to the future enforcement of the law. We shall proceed at once, indeed we have already commenced, to systematically and thoroughly as we can enforce what it requires, and we will expect every registered person in this state, first, to see that no cause for complaint can be stated so far as he is concerned, and then that he will aid us in seeing that every person within his territory lives squarely up to the laws' demands.

The points which will be fully insisted upon and the power of the courts invoked when necessary are these :

1. Every pharmacy or retail drug store must be in the immediate charge of a registered pharmacist, not as a matter of form but of fact.
2. Persons not registered will not be permitted to compound and dispense drugs, medicines, chemicals and poisons nor sell them at retail either on their own account or when employed in pharmacies or stores which are under supervision of registered pharmacists.
3. General stores, grocers and other dealers in miscellaneous goods, must cease the sale of all articles except those named in section 4405, and in the form prescribed therein.
4. Registered pharmacists will not be permitted to spend one day in a week (or less) in the store which is supposed to be under proper supervision, while all the transactions of every kind are made by an assistant pharmacist or by a person who is not registered as either.
5. Certificates must be exposed.

Gentlemen of the association, the result of such a campaign throughout this state will be influenced greatly by the attitude you assume and by the recognition you give this board in such commendable effort to perform its duties.

All this can not be done without reports and without evidence. In some cases we will fail, in other bitter contests will be encountered, but the number of failures will depend largely upon the influence you exert. We covet your influence and support in large measure, but if it can not be secured we will proceed without it, and in two years we hope to announce a different order prevailing in this state.

If we may express an opinion which fits in at this point it would be this—that while the general condition of the pharmacists is serious enough, there is not the proper inclination manifested in a united and energetic effort to make it better.

Many sit quietly by while dealers in all sorts of general merchandise rob them of the trade in unrestricted articles which legitimately belong to their branch of trade. Much of this can not be avoided, but when they note with apparent unconcern the constantly increasing sale of drugs, chemicals and poisons (which may only be legally sold by persons duly registered) by persons who do not in any measure comply with the law in this regard, and refuse to make any effort in assisting to enforce the law against such, the natural feeling arising is that they do not deserve any better conditions.

We urgently recommend the formation in every county of the state,

county societies, whose chief duties shall be the thorough enforcement of the pharmacy law until every dealer in the state is respecting it.

This is the plan by which the board of medical registration and examination enforces their law, and not very many guilty men in that line escape.

It is proposed hereafter to hold all examinations in Columbus, and this is preliminary we hope to the plan of establishing some sort of a laboratory wherein a portion of the examination of each applicant shall be of a practical character.

The board has found it necessary to require hereafter that all applications for examination shall be filed with the secretary at least three days in advance of any examination and this rule will be faithfully observed.

It is also proposed, perhaps not before May, 1899, to publish annual reports of all proceedings for distribution among the pharmacists of the state. Such reports to include lists of all persons duly registered, a reprint of all laws relating to the occupation of pharmacy, with rulings of the board upon all important matters.

The board would like an expression during this session of the association in relation to the matter of renewal of registrations of persons who are and have been (some of them for several years perhaps) out of the practice of pharmacy.

Cases have come to our attention wherein persons have secured renewals of certificates when they have been out of business for ten years. Their applications would come in under due form and the board would have no information as to the facts and would issue certificates accordingly. There is but one manner in which this may be restricted and that by requiring an affidavit from every person who renews his certificate as to the fact of his being engaged in business at the time.

Such a rule would no doubt create a tremendous furore among the pharmacists who are properly in business and the board would scarcely adopt a measure so stringent except upon demand of this association.

The governor of the state appointed Mr. F. H. King, of Delphos, to membership on this board in the place made vacant by expiration of the term of office of Mr. C. E. Ink. Mr. Ink declined to be an applicant for a reappointment.

The board organized under the new law on May 9th, 1898, by the election of Mr. Julius Greyer, of Cincinnati, president, and W. R. Ogier, as secretary and treasurer.

Our last annual report having been submitted to the president and secretary of the state association after the adjournment of the last annual meeting, a list of the meetings of the board up to and including August 10, 1897, was embraced therein, although the financial report was for the period between May 1, 1896, and May 1, 1897.

Since August 10, 1897, examinations have been held in Cleveland, October, 1897, and Cincinnati, January, and Columbus, May, 1898. In the examinations named 302 were examined for pharmacists grade and 109 for assistant pharmacist grade.

We submit in addition a report of the receipts and expenditures of the board from May 1, 1897, to April 21st, 1898.

FINANCIAL REPORT OHIO BOARD OF PHARMACY MAY 1ST, 1897, TO
APRIL 21ST, 1898.

Balance May 1st, 1897	\$1,982.74
Examination and registration fees	1,328.00
Pharmacists' renewals	379.00
Assistant pharmacists' renewals	43.00
Interest on bank deposit	43.59
Sale of old linoleum and screens	6.00
Duplicate certificate	1.00
	<hr/> \$3,783.33

DISBURSED.

W. R. Ogier, salary March 1st, 1897, to April 1st, 1898, thirteen months	\$1,083.33
W. R. Ogier, expenses	27.03
Julius Greyer, per diem and expenses	301.95
Charles Krone, " "	299.90
C. E. Ink, " "	328.60
Geo. W. Voss, " "	289.70
Office expenses, postage, express, telegrams and stationery ..	100.61
Office rent	165.00
Stenographer and clerical labor during re-registration period of 1896	150.00
Attorney fees and expenses	193.42
Rent of halls for examinations	43.00
Printing	55.80
A. C. Bailey, detective work Cullom case	26.50
Premium on bond of treasurer	18.75
Court costs in case at Scott, O.	11.30
Tubes for mailing certificates	5.00
	<hr/> \$3,099.89
Balance April 21st, 1898	\$ 683.44

Against this balance there are some outstanding obligations amounting to less than \$200.00, which will leave a balance of about \$500.00 to be turned into the state treasury. The new law did not dispose of the balance of the funds in the hands of the board but the full amount of such balance will be placed in the state treasury the same as though the law required it.

The board of pharmacy suggests that the association give expression to its views upon section 4409 relating to the registration of persons holding certificates as pharmacists from other states. This section is permissive and not mandatory, and the intent of the board is to grant registrations strictly in accordance with the provisions of the section. You will notice that the matter is pretty well fenced in and there are only perhaps thirteen states whose certificates can be accepted by the board of pharmacy. We find already there is diversity of opinion upon this subject, and the position which the majority of this association decides to assume will be accorded full consideration. Respectfully submitted,

THE OHIO BOARD OF PHARMACY.

WM. R. OGIER, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Hannan the report was received and directed to be spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Herbst: The committee on time and place of holding meeting have no report at the present time; but we will offer some suggestions, and let the members of the association consider them. Probably we can come to some conclusion. There has been no invitation extended for this meeting for next year, with the exception of the communication from the Hotel Victory at Put-in Bay, which extends a hearty invitation to this association. They offer us every inducement possible in the way of accommodations—a cheap rate during our stay at their place, and particularly in order to remove the grievance that they think this association has against the Put-in-Bay hotel, which arose during the meeting there two years ago.

The committee has also had suggestions that the meeting be held at Dayton, Chillicothe and Marietta. No invitation has been extended from either of those places. It has also been suggested that we hold the meeting next year at Mackinac Island up in Michigan—charter a boat, take the trip up to the island, and hold our sessions on board the boat going and coming. It has been stated that the expense of that trip would probably cost the members no more than their board would cost at a hotel; figuring on the railroad rate, the expense would probably be less.

The committee would also like to suggest that in case the meeting is held in any of the cities, that the association first appoint a committee on entertainment, to take charge of the meeting, and not to unload the burden upon some city.

Furthermore, we would suggest that the meeting, in case it shall be held in some city, be held a month earlier than the present time, so as not to run into the warm weather. We would like to hear some discussion among the members. There seems to be such a diversity of opinion that we could come to no conclusion to make a report.

Mr. Weyer: In view of the present condition of uncertainty or indecision on the part of the committee, it seems to me that, since various propositions have been made, and various opinions expressed as to where the meeting shall be held, that the best thing we can do is either to continue this committee or appoint a committee on entertainment, or a committee for that purpose permanently for the year, and let them receive propositions and

decide, and give notice during the year. If that is favorable to those present, I would make that as a motion.

Give the committee sufficient time to decide what is the best thing to do, what terms can be made in regard to boats, etc., and they may in the meantime receive invitations to such towns as Marietta or Chillicothe, where we have never met before; and they would have time to correspond with members throughout the state and ascertain the feeling of the druggists generally as to where we would most likely get the largest attendance.

Mr. Firmin: I second that motion; and add the suggestion that if possible the committee report as to time, or as to place, in time to be incorporated in the regular annual report.

The president of the Hotel Victory, requested the privilege of the floor for a few moments. This courtesy was granted by President Kauffman, and the representative of the Hotel Victory explained at some length the position taken by his hotel in regard to the treatment accorded this association at their previous meeting at Put-in-Bay. The gentleman stated the reasons for the former lack of accommodations, and repeated the invitation contained in the communications read by the secretary at a former session.

Mr. Byrne: I think that the committee is all right, and a good one, but I should say to make that the entertainment committee as well as the committee on time and place, and I would suggest that the present president, Mr. Kauffman, and the president-elect, Mr. Beal, be made members of that committee.

Mr. Weyer: I will accept the amendment.

Mr. Freericks: As a member of this committee, I should like to say that I don't believe any one can better find a suitable place for us to go than the members of the association themselves. I think we are here in large enough number to decide upon what place we wish to meet at, and I know that there is dissatisfaction as to certain places. I believe that it is proper to decide this question at this time; that is, I mean to say the place of meeting.

Mr. Byrne: Would that be doing right to that committee?

Mr. Hopp: That committee was appointed to select a time and place. They cannot agree upon anything. We will accept their resignation and have another committee appointed. I would therefore move that their report be received and the committee discharged, and we proceed to propose places for meeting and vote on them this afternoon.

The president: We have a motion before the house already for action.

Mr. Byrne: The addition of the two names suggested to that committee was not taken to conflict with the place of holding the convention, but to make it an entertainment committee as well.

Mr. Schellentrager: I was delayed in getting here, and I don't know exactly the wording of the report, and it seems to me it would be a pretty little contest if we were to use Mr. Hopp's motion as a substitute for the motion before the house. We can vote upon that first; and if that is voted down let the committee take it in charge. I offer Mr. Hopp's motion as a substitute for the main question. I understand that the motion is that we will accept the report of the committee, the committee be discharged, to be hereafter re-appointed, I suppose, by the chair; and that we vote directly upon the place of meeting.

President Kauffman: Mr. Schellentrager moves, as a substitute for the former motion, that the report of the committee on time and place be received, the committee discharged, and that the convention proceed to vote to determine a place of meeting.

Substitution motion carried.

The president: The question as to place of meeting is before you.

Mr. Vortkamp: I propose Marietta.

Mr. Byrne: I move that we vote by ballot.

Mr. Ogier: There is only one convention city in Ohio, and that is Columbus. I move that the association have their permanent place of meeting in Columbus, and that everybody pay their own expenses.

Seconded.

Mr. Von Stein: I would make a motion in favor of Put-in-Bay for the next meeting.

Mr. Schellentrager: I second the motion of Mr. Von Stein to make it Put-in-Bay.

Mr. Hopp: I would like to second that motion of Mr. Von Stein's. Of course, we did not get the best of treatment when we were there before, but they have graciously come down and said that they are willing to do anything; they will give a bond for the proper fulfillment of their contract with us next year.

One thing in favor of Put-in-Bay is this: You talk about



going to Chillicothe. That means considerable railroad fare. The rate to Put-in-Bay is lower than to any other point in the state. You can get a much better rate from the southern part of the state, the eastern part of the state, or any part of the state, than you can to any other point in the state. No Central Traffic Association rate will give you the same benefit. You get a better rate than a half fare, that is another thing in its favor. There is no calling on railroad men for special rates and wasting two or three hours every day hunting them up. You go to your railroad station and ask for an excursion rate to Put-in-Bay.

You have a large hotel there, surrounded by water. In the day time it may be warm. At night you are always sure of having a cool breeze. You can have your entertainments; they will give us an orchestra and we can have dancing in the evening. There are grounds for games, so that you can play base ball, foot ball, or anything of that kind. They have a splendid auditorium for meetings, and their hotel rate shows a reduction which you can not get elsewhere in the state. I therefore heartily second the motion of Mr. Von Stein.

Mr. Freericks: While I am personally in favor of going to Put-in-Bay, I nominate that we charter a steamer to Mackinac, and provided we cannot do that, that we then take Put-in-Bay.

Motion seconded.

Mr. Hopp: You cannot charter a steamer; it is out of the question.

Mr. Freericks: Try it.

Mr. Hopp: I have tried it—for the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Schellentrager: I would suggest a balloon.

President Kauffman: I would suggest that by rising vote we can get at it quicker, by calling the name of one place at a time and asking all in favor of that to stand and be counted. We will drop the place that has the lowest number of votes first, and proceed with another ballot.

Upon a rising vote, Chillicothe received four votes, Marietta four votes, Columbus eight votes, Put-in-Bay twenty-two votes; and, steamer preferred, with recourse to Put-in-Bay in case of failure to secure a steamer, six votes.

On motion of Mr. Weyer, the three places receiving the lowest number of votes, namely, Chillicothe, Marietta and

Columbus were dropped; a new vote to be taken on the remaining places.

Upon a rising vote, 19 members voted directly for Put-in-Bay; and 20 members voted in favor of first trying to secure a steamer, and, in the event of failure so to do, of going to Put-in-Bay.

The president: I would suggest that, having voted in manner, it will be necessary to appoint a committee to look after the steamer.

On motion of Mr. Firmin, the president was authorized to appoint an entertainment committee consisting of five members.

Prof. Beal: I have a communication here from the section of education and legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association that I would like to present. This communication relates to the formation of what is to be known as a model pharmacy law, and an accompanying circular gives a list of provisions which should be embraced in a pharmacy law that would have the endorsement of the state associations and of the national association, which they recommend to the different states for enactment. This circular is addressed to the different state associations as well as to some other bodies.

Another circular refers to the question of pharmaceutical education—the amount of preliminary and general education which is to be required of applicants for entrance to a school of pharmacy.

I move that the communication respecting the pharmacy law be referred to the new committee on pharmacy laws; and the communication respecting pharmaceutical education be referred to the new committee on pharmaceutical education.

Carried.

The secretary then read the following report:

Your committee appointed to bring in a list of names to be presented to the governor from which to select a member of the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy, beg leave to submit the following list: Julius Greyer, Cincinnati; Frank H. Freericks, Cincinnati; W. H. Miller, New Philadelphia; W. H. Styer, Marietta; J. A. Nipgen, Chillicothe.

ALFRED DeLANG, Chairman.

On motion the report was received.

Then followed the installation of the newly elected officers.

The president then announced the executive committee for the ensuing year, as follows: Alfred DeLang, Cincinnati; C. E. Blackburn, Steubenville; O. N. Garrett, Hillsboro.

On motion of Mr. Firmin a rising vote of thanks was tendered to the citizens of Columbus and the members of the Columbus Pharmaceutical Association for the very cordial and excellent entertainment afforded the association.

Prof. Army moved that a vote of thanks be also extended to Prof. Thomas for the highly novel and interesting lecture and stereopticon exhibition which he delivered to the association.

Motion carried.

Mr. Hechler: I desire to make a motion that the members of this association tender their hearty thanks to the retiring president and officers of this association.

Motion carried.

Mr. Hopp: I desire to make a motion that we do away with the Central Traffic Association railroad rates; that hereafter, the members of the association attending meetings shall ask for a round trip ticket, or excursion rates. They will get almost as good a rate as they will by the Central Traffic Association. Besides that, we save the expense of having a railroad man come to the meeting, which has been three times, and we have had trouble each time. Last year we had an attendance of nearly six hundred at Cleveland, and only fifty railroad certificates, the majority of the members coming by mileage.

Motion carried.

On motion of Mr. L. C. Hopp, the salary of the treasurer of the association was raised from \$50 to \$100 per year.

The following members were selected as delegates and alternates to the American Pharmaceutical Association convention:

Delegates: F. W. Herbst, Columbus; G. L. Hechler, Cleveland; Alfred DeLang, Cincinnati; George W. Voss, Cleveland; Geo. B. Kauffman, Columbus.

Alternates: W. R. Ogier, Columbus; J. U. Lloyd, Cincinnati; E. A. Schellentrager, Cleveland; J. C. Firmin, Findlay; John Byrne, Columbus.

The following were selected as delegates to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; Phil. Acker, of Cleveland; and F. H. Freericks, Cincinnati.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

LEWIS C. HOPP, Permanent Secretary.

OHIO STATE
Pharmaceutical Association.

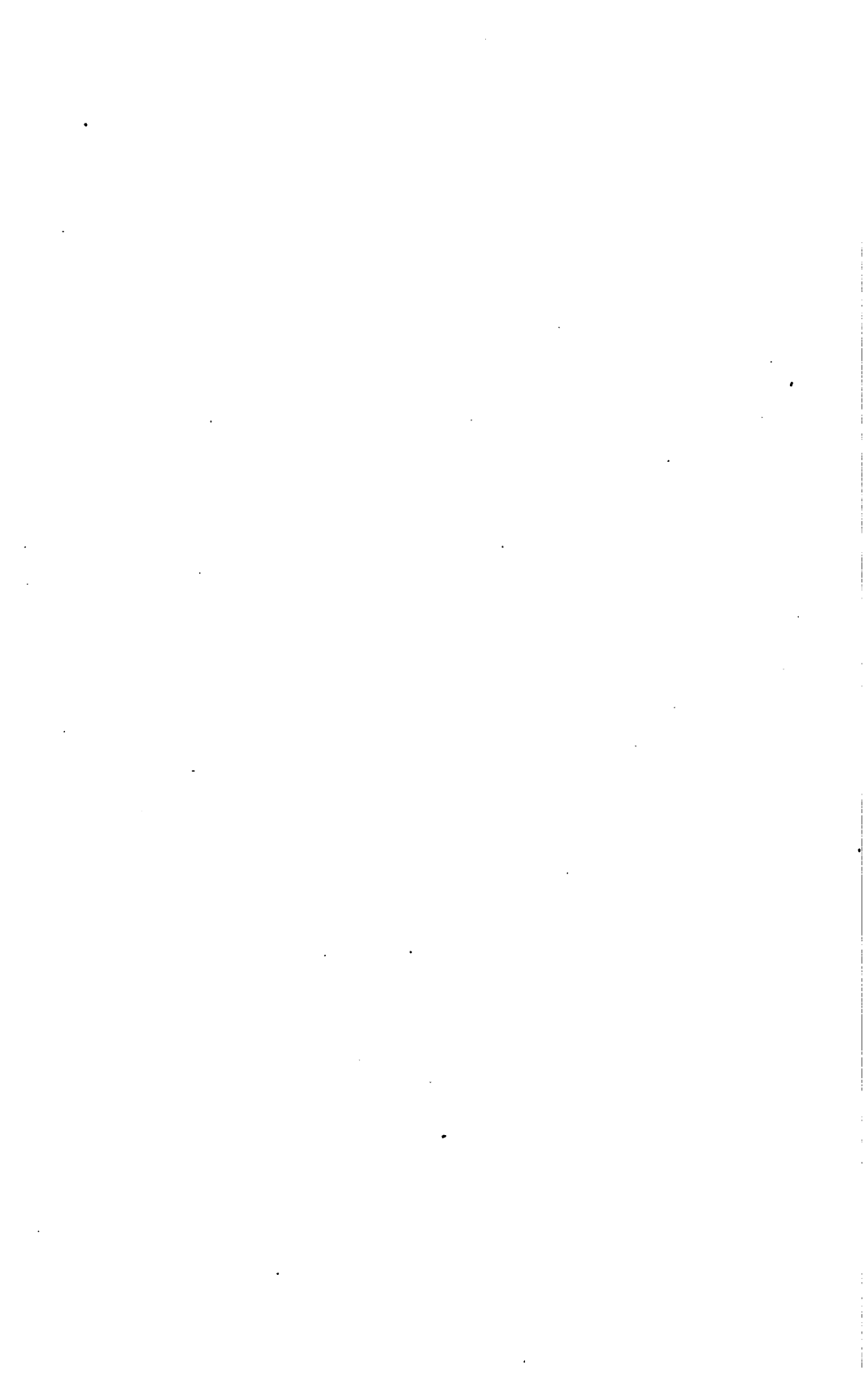


PART II.



Constitution, By-Laws, Pharmacy Law, Adulteration
Law, Poison Law, Label Law and
Morphine Law.

LIST OF MEMBERS.



ACT OF INCORPORATION.

The undersigned residents of the state of Ohio, Sylvester S. West, Lewis C. Hopp, Geo. H. Fenner, Nathan Rosenwasser, A. Mayell and Wm. F. Speith, do hereby certify that we desire to form a corporation and become incorporated under and pursuant to the laws of the state of Ohio, and especially as provided and prescribed in sections 3235 and 3236, and following sections of title 2, chapter 1, of the revised statutes of Ohio, which took effect January 1, 1880.

ARTICLE 1. The name by which we desire to be known is THE OHIO STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ART. 2. Said association to meet annually, at such place as may be designated at a previous meeting, and on the third Wednesday in May of each year, at which time the business of the association will be transacted. (See article 4 of the constitution.)

ART. 3. The object of this association shall be to unite the reputable pharmacists and druggists of the state, to improve the science and art of pharmacy, to elevate its standard, and to eventually restrict the practice of pharmacy to properly qualified pharmacists and druggists.

SYLVESTER S. WEST,	[SEAL.]
LEWIS C. HOPP,	[SEAL.]
GEORGE H. FENNER,	[SEAL.]
NATHAN ROSENWASSER,	[SEAL.]
ALFRED MAYELL,	[SEAL.]
WILLIAM F. SPEITH,	[SEAL.]

STATE OF OHIO, }
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, } ss.

Before me, a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, within and for the county of Cuyahoga, and state of Ohio, personally appeared the above named Sylvester S. West, Lewis C. Hopp, George H. Fenner, Nathan Rosenwasser, A. Mayell and Wm. F. Speith, corporators of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, and acknowledged that they did sign and seal the above certificate, and that the same is their free act and deed.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, at Cleveland, Ohio, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1880.

[L. S.]

L. A. WILSON, *Notary Public*.

STATE OF OHIO, }
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, } ss.

I, Wilbur F. Hinman, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, a court of record of Cuyahoga county, aforesaid, do hereby certify that L. A. Willson,

before whom the annexed acknowledgment was taken, was at the date thereof, a notary public in and for said county, duly authorized by the laws of Ohio to take the same, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting, and believe his signature thereto is genuine.

In Testimony Whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said court, at Cleveland, this 28th day of April, A. D. 1880.

[L. S.]

WILBUR F. HINMAN, *Clerk*.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This association shall be called "THE OHIO STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION."

ARTICLE II.

The object of this association shall be to unite the reputable pharmacists and druggists of the state, to improve the science and art of pharmacy, to elevate its standard, and to restrict the practice of pharmacy to properly qualified pharmacists and druggists.

ARTICLE III.

Every pharmacist and druggist of good moral and professional standing and of legal age, whether in business on his or her account, retired from business, or employed by another, and teachers of pharmacy, materia medica, chemistry and botany, who may be especially interested in pharmacy, shall be eligible to membership.

ARTICLE IV.

This association shall meet annually at such time and place as shall be previously determined.

ARTICLE V.

The officers of this association shall be a president, two vice presidents, a permanent secretary, assistant secretary, a permanent treasurer, and an executive committee of three, all of whom, except the permanent secretary and treasurer, shall be elected annually by ballot, and serve until their successors are duly elected.

ARTICLE VI.

Every proposition to alter or amend this constitution shall be in writing, and shall be acted upon at the next annual meeting, when, upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of the constitution.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ARTICLE 1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the association. In his absence or inability to preside, one of the vice presidents, or in the absence of all, a president *pro tempore* shall perform the duties of the president. In all balloting, and upon all questions upon which the ayes and nays are taken, the president is required to vote, in other cases he shall not vote unless the members be equally divided. He shall call a special meeting whenever requested by twenty-five members, and present at each annual meeting a report of the operation of the association.

ART. 2. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the association, a list of the names, residence and date of entrance of each member, and be the custodian of all papers read; he shall conduct all correspondence of the association, and notify each member of the meetings. He shall also publish and distribute the annual proceedings of the association, having previously obtained the consent of the executive committee to the necessary expenditure of money.

ART. 3. The treasurer shall have charge of all funds and deposit the same in the name of the association, for which he shall be personally responsible; collect all moneys due the association, pay all bills when countersigned by the president; issue certificates of membership; render a full report at each annual meeting, and report the state of the treasury when called upon by the executive committee.

ART. 4. The executive committee shall take into consideration, and report without delay, on all matters of business, and on all propositions for membership, and audit all bills against the association.

CHAPTER II.

MEMBERSHIP.

ARTICLE 1. Propositions for membership shall be made to the executive committee, in writing, with the endorsement of two members of the association in good standing, and the vote of two-thirds of the members at any session shall be required for election. Should any application be received after the closing of the annual session, or thirty days preceding the next annual meeting, such applicant may be elected by the unanimous consent of the members of the executive committee.

ART. 2. No person shall be considered a member of this association until he has signed the constitution and by-laws, and paid an initiation fee of one dollar, and the annual contribution for the current year.

ART. 3. Every member shall pay in advance to the treasurer, two dollars as his yearly contribution, and shall forfeit his membership by neglecting to pay said contribution for three successive years.

ART. 4. Resignations of membership shall be made in writing to the secretary; but no resignation shall be accepted from any one who is in arrears to the treasury, nor until he has surrendered his certificate of membership.

ART. 5. The association shall have power to expel a member by a two-thirds vote; but the vote shall not be taken until the next annual meeting after the charges have been preferred, and the accused shall be notified of the charges and specifications made against him.

ART. 6. Pharmacists, chemists and other scientific men who may be thought worthy of the distinction may be elected honorary members. Their election shall require a vote of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the members present, by ballot, at the annual meeting following the presentation of names for said membership. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to hold office or vote at the meetings.

ART. 7. Pharmacists, chemists and other scientific men who are, or have been, active members of this association, and have removed from the state of Ohio, may be elected to associate membership. They shall not be required to contribute to the funds of the association, nor shall they be eligible to hold office or vote at the meetings.

ART. 8. Active members of this association in good standing for at least five years may have issued to them by the secretary a certificate of life membership, upon the payment of ten dollars into the treasury of the association.

CHAPTER III.

MEETINGS.

ARTICLE I. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 2. The order of business shall be as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Calling the roll. | 5. Election of officers. |
| 2. Reading minutes. | 6. Reading communications. |
| 3. Election of members. | 7. Reports of committees. |
| 4. Report of officers. | 8. Miscellaneous business. |

CHAPTER IV.

RULES OF ORDER.

ARTICLE I. The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, appeals may be taken, if required, by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

ART. 2. When a question is regularly before the meeting, and is under discussion, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend,

to postpone indefinitely—which several motions have precedence in the order in which they are arranged. A motion to adjourn shall be decided without debate.

ART. 3. No member shall speak twice on the same subject, except by permission, until every member wishing to speak has spoken.

ART. 4. On the call of any two members the ayes and nays shall be ordered, when every member shall vote, unless excused by a majority of those present, and the names and manner of voting shall be entered on the minutes.

CHAPTE V.

COMMITTEES.

ARTICLE 1. The president shall appoint the following committees, viz.:

A committee of three members on matters of trade interests.

A committee of three members on papers and queries.

A committee of five members on pharmacy laws.

A committee of five members on national formulæ.

A committee of one member for each county on state and county correspondence.

A committee of three members on adulteration and sophistication.

A committee of three members on pharmaceutical education.

ART. 2. Five delegates and five alternates shall be annually elected to attend the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

ART. 3. The president shall, at the first session of the regular meetings, appoint a committee of nine to nominate officers for the association, who shall report at the next session.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTICLE 1. Every proposition to alter or amend these by-laws shall be submitted in writing, and may be balloted for at any subsequent session; when upon receiving a vote of two thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of the by-laws.

ART. 2. No one, or more, of these by-laws shall be suspended.

OHIO PHARMACY LAW.

[Enacted April 21st, 1898.]

AN ACT.

To amend Sections 4405, 4406, 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411 and 4412,
Revised Statutes of Ohio.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That sections 4405, 4406, 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411 and 4412 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, be amended to read as follows :

Who may re-
tail drugs;
compound
prescriptions
proviso.

SEC. 4405. It shall be unlawful for any person not a legally registered pharmacist, to open, or conduct, any pharmacy, or retail drug or chemical store, either as proprietor or manager thereof, unless he shall have in his employ and place in charge of such pharmacy, or store, a legally registered pharmacist under the laws of this state. It shall be unlawful for any person, not a legally registered pharmacist to compound, dispense, or sell, any drug, chemical, poison, or pharmaceutical preparation, upon the prescription of a physician or otherwise, provided, however, that a legally registered assistant pharmacist may compound, dispense, or sell, any such drug, chemical, poison, or pharmaceutical preparation when employed in a pharmacy or drug store which is under the supervision, management and control of a legally registered pharmacist. Provided, also, that nothing in this section shall apply to, or in any manner interfere with the business of a physician, or prevent him from supplying to his patients such medicines as to him may seem proper; nor with the making or vending of patent or proprietary medicines by any retail dealer; nor with the selling by any person of copperas, borax, blue vitriol, saltpeter, sulphur, brimstone, licorice, sage, juniper berries, senna leaves, castor oil, sweet oil, spirits of turpentine, glycerine, glauher's salt, cream of tartar, or bi-carbonate of sodium; nor prohibit any person from selling paregoric, essence of peppermint, essence of cinnamon, essence of ginger, hive syrup, syrup of ipecac, tincture of arnica, syrup of tolu, syrup of squills, spirits of camphor, number six, sweet spirits of nitre, compound cathartic pills, quinine pills, and other similar preparations when compounded by a legally registered pharmacist and put up in bottles and boxes bearing the label of such pharmacist or wholesale druggist, with the name of the article and directions for its use on each bottle or box, nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any dealer.

SEC. 4406. There is hereby created a state board, consisting of five persons, to be known as "the Ohio Board of Pharmacy," who shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. To aid the governor in the appointment of the members of the board, the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association may annually submit to him the names of five registered pharmacists and from the names so submitted, or from others, the governor shall make the appointment. The members shall be appointed for the term of five years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. In case of a vacancy from any cause, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term of office, in the same manner as original appointments. Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be held to in any manner affect the term of office of the present members of the board. The board shall organize by selecting from its members a president, secretary and treasurer. The treasurer shall give a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with sureties approved by the board, for the faithful performance of his duties. The secretary shall receive a salary to be fixed by the board, and his necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The other members of the board shall receive the sum of five dollars per day for each day actually employed in the discharge of their official duties, and their necessary expenses while engaged therein. The board shall have a common seal and shall formulate rules to govern its action. Its president and secretary shall have power to administer oaths. The board shall meet on the second Tuesday of January, May and October of each year, at such places as it may determine, and may hold such additional meetings as it deems necessary. The board shall keep a record of all its proceedings, and a register of all persons to whom certificates have been granted as pharmacists and assistant pharmacists; and the books and register of the board shall be prima facie evidence of all matters therein recorded.

Ohio Board of
Pharmacy;
vacancy in
board; ho
filled

SEC. 4407. Every person now registered as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist under the laws of this state, shall be entitled to continue in the practice of his profession until his certificate of registration shall expire. Every registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, who desires to continue the practice of his profession in this state, shall, within thirty days next preceding the expiration of his certificate, file with the board an application for a renewal thereof. If the board shall find that the applicant has been legally registered in this state, and is entitled to a renewal certificate, it shall issue to him a certificate, duly signed by its president and secretary. If a registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist fail, for a period of sixty days after the expiration of his certificate, to make application to the board for a renewal certificate, such person in order to again be registered, shall be required to proceed as in the case of original registration.

Registered
pharmacists
and assist-
ants entitled
to renewal
certificates.

SEC. 4408. Every person who shall hereafter desire to be registered as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, shall file with the

Examination
of applicants
requirement.

secretary of the board an application, duly verified, giving his age, the place or places at which, and the time spent in the study and practice of pharmacy, and shall present himself before the board and submit to an examination as to his qualifications for the practice of pharmacy. If an applicant for a certificate as a pharmacist, such person shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and shall possess four years' practical experience in a drug store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded; provided, that graduates of schools and colleges of pharmacy in good standing, as determined by the board, shall be entitled to a deduction from the requirement of four years' practical experience, of the time spent in receiving instruction in such school or college of pharmacy.

If an applicant for a certificate as an assistant pharmacist, such person shall have attained the age of eighteen years, and shall possess at least two years' practical experience in a drug store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded, and in charge of a registered pharmacist; provided, that there may be deducted from the requirement of two years' practical experience the time actually spent by such applicant under instruction in any school or college of pharmacy in good standing, as determined by the board.

If the board is satisfied that the person presenting himself for examination is of the required age, and is possessed of the practical experience required by this section, and passes a satisfactory examination, the board shall issue such applicant a certificate authorizing him to practice the profession of a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist.

Registered
pharmacists
of other
states; how
registered.

SEC. 4409. The Ohio Board of Pharmacy may register as pharmacists without examination, and issue certificates of such registration, to persons who are legally registered as pharmacists and hold certificates of such registration under the laws of any other state, upon the following conditions: Each applicant for such registration shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and be registered after examination in the state from which he holds his certificate. The standard of qualification and requirement as to competency in any state shall be at least as thorough as that established by the Board of Pharmacy of this state. The board shall only recognize certificates of registration granted by states wherein like recognition is given to persons resident of this state and holding certificates from the Board of Pharmacy thereof.

Period for
which certi-
ficates may
be granted;
is granted;
revocation of
certificate for
cause.

SEC. 4410. Every certificate, and every renewal certificate issued by the Ohio Board of Pharmacy, shall entitle the person to whom it is granted to practice the profession of a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist for the period of three years. The board may refuse to grant a certificate to any person guilty of a felony or gross immorality, or addicted to the liquor or drug habit to such a degree as to render him unfit to practice pharmacy; and may after notice and hearing, revoke a certificate for like cause, or for fraud in procuring the certificate. An appeal may be taken from the action of the board refusing to grant or revoking a certificate for such cause, to the governor and

attorney general, and the decision of which officers, either affirming or overruling the action of the board shall be final. Every certificate of registration and renewal certificate shall be conspicuously exposed in the pharmacy or drug store of which the pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, to whom it is issued is the owner or manager, or in which he is employed.

SEC. 4411. The board shall charge and collect for the issuing and registration of certificates, the following fees: For the examination of an applicant for a certificate as a pharmacist, five dollars; for the examination of an applicant for a certificate as an assistant pharmacist, three dollars. In case any applicant fails to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he may, within a year after such failure, present himself and be examined again without the payment of an additional fee. For issuing a renewal certificate to a pharmacist, two dollars; for issuing a renewal certificate to an assistant pharmacist, one dollar. For issuing a certificate to a pharmacist on presentation of a certificate granted by another state, fifteen dollars. All fees shall be paid in advance to the treasurer of the board, and by him covered into the state treasury monthly, to the credit of a fund, which is hereby appropriated for the use of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy. The compensation and expense of the members and officers of the board, and all expenses proper and necessary in the opinion of the board to discharge its duties under and enforce the law, shall be paid out of said fund upon the warrant of the auditor of state, issued upon a requisition signed by the president and secretary of the board.

Fees to be charged; where deposited.

SEC. 4412. If any person violates any of the provisions of section 4405, Revised Statutes, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than twenty days nor more than one hundred days, or both. Each day that any person violates any provision of the above named section shall constitute a separate offense. If any person shall file with the Ohio Board of Pharmacy any false or forged affidavit, or shall make under oath, any false statement with the intent to secure for himself, or for another person, any certificate of registration, or a renewal thereof, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished as provided by law. Whoever, being a registered pharmacist, or assistant pharmacist, fails to display in a conspicuous place his certificate of registration, as required by section 4410 Revised Statutes, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, and each day's violation of this provision of the last named section shall constitute a separate offense. The secretary of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy is charged with the duty of enforcing the laws relating to the practice of pharmacy. If he have information that any provision of the law has been or is being violated, he shall investigate the matter, and upon probable cause appearing, shall file a complaint and prosecute the offender. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney, when re-

Penalties.

quested by such secretary, to take charge of and conduct such prosecutions. All fines assessed and collected under prosecutions begun or caused to be begun by the Ohio Board of Pharmacy, shall be paid to the treasurer thereof, and by him covered into the state treasury monthly, to be credited to the fund for the use of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy.

SEC. 2. Sections 4405, 4406, 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411 and 4412 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

HARRY C. MASON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ASAHEL W. JONES,

President of the Senate.

Passed April 21st, 1898.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, Charles Kinney, Secretary of State of the state of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original rolls now on file in this office, and in my official custody as Secretary of State, as required by the laws of the State of Ohio, of an Act passed by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my Official Seal, at Columbus, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1898.

CHARLES KINNEY,

Secretary of State.

[Seal.]

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

AN ACT

To provide against the adulteration of food and drugs.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That no person shall, within this state, manufacture for sale, offer for sale, or sell any drug or article of food which is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 2. * * * The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food or drink by man, whether simple, mixed or compound.

SEC. 3. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act.

(a) In the case of drugs: (1.) If when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein; (2.) If when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in some other pharmacopœia, or other standard work on materia medica, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in such work; (3.) If its strength, quality or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold.

(b.) In the case of food: (1.) If any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate, or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity; (2.) If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; (3.) If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part extracted from it; (4.) If it is an imitation of, or if sold under the name of another article; (5.) If it consists, wholly, or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not—or, in the case of milk, if it is the produce of a diseased animal; (6.) If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; (7.) If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health; provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale be distinctly labeled as mixtures or compounds with the name and per cent. of each ingredient therein, and are not injurious to health.

SEC. 4. Every person manufacturing, offering or exposing for sale, or delivering to a purchaser any * * * articles of food included in the provisions of this act, shall furnish to any person interested, or demanding the same, who shall apply to him for the purpose, and shall tender him the value of the same, a sample sufficient for the analysis of any such * * * articles of food which is in his possession.

SEC. 5. Whoever refuses to comply, upon demand, with the requirements of Section 4, and whoever violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred nor less than twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred nor less than thirty days, or both. And any person found guilty of manufacturing, offering for sale or selling an adulterated article of food * * * under the provisions of this act shall be adjudged to pay, in addition to the penalties hereinbefore provided for, all necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing such adulterated articles of which said person may have been found guilty of manufacturing, selling or offering for sale.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force in forty days from and after its passage.

Passed March 20, 1884.

LIQUOR LAW.

Ruling of the Food Commissioner relative to the sale of wines and liquors by the pharmacists of Ohio:

Whisky must conform to the standard of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, whisky, that is, it must contain not less than 50 per cent. nor more than 58 per cent. of alcohol by volume. It must not contain more than twenty-seven-hundredths (.27) per cent. of solids.

This alcohol percentage corresponds to from 100 to 116 government proof degrees.

Liquor which does not come within these limits may be sold, but not as whisky. Some other name must be used.

Brandy must contain not less than 46 per cent., nor more than 55 Brandy per cent. of alcohol by volume, corresponding to from 92 to 110 proof degrees. It must not contain more than fifteen-hundredths (.15) per cent. of solids.

Gin must contain not less than 47 per cent. of alcohol by volume, Gin, corresponding to 94 proof degrees.

Rum must contain not less than 49 per cent. of alcohol by volume, Rum, corresponding to 98 proof degrees.

Domestic liquors must not be sold for foreign; that is, California Domestic Brandy must not be sold for French Brandy; New England Rum for Jamaica Rum, nor Domestic Gin for Holland Gin. Liquor.

Apple and Peach Brandies must be distilled from the fruit. Brandy.

The article heretofore sold as Blackberry Brandy must no longer be sold as such, because it is not distilled from the fruit. It may be sold as Blackberry Cordial, provided it is prepared according to the formula of the U. S. Dispensatory (National formulary.)

All Wines are classified as either White or Red, and all must come within the requirements of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, which are as follows:

All wines must contain not less than 12.4 per cent., nor more than 17.3 per cent. of alcohol by volume.

White Wines must contain not less than 1.5 per cent., nor more than 3.5 per cent. of solids.

Blackberry Wine must be prepared from the fruit. The use of salicylic acid, or other antiferment, or artificially carbonating, is prohibited.

Branding and Labeling.

Every package in which liquor is sold or delivered must be branded with the name of the person or firm preparing the same, and also the words: "Containing no poisonous drugs or other added poison." If an original package is sold as received, already properly labeled, it does not need to be re-labeled by the second dealer.

The above does not apply to Wines.

Wines must be labeled "Pure Wine," "Wine," or "Compounded Wine."

"Pure Wine" is the fermented juice of the grape to which nothing has been added, and only such can be sold as "Pure Wine."

When processes of clarification have been used, or sugar has been added, the product must be sold and labeled simply "Wine," and the word "Pure" must not be used.

All Wines which have been fortified by the addition of spirit, or which have been sweetened but are otherwise pure, must be branded or labeled "Compounded Wine." Packages of such wine containing more than three gallons must be labeled on both ends in black letters at least one inch high. Packages containing more than one quart and up to three gallons must be labeled in black letters at least one-half inch high. Packages containing one quart or less must be labeled in black letters at least one-fourth inch high. Cases or boxes containing a number of small packages must also be labeled, the size of the letter corresponding to the amount contained in them.

All Wines designated under the law as Compounded Wine, even if prescribed by a physician as Port, Sherry or Catawba, shall have the words "Compounded Wine" attached thereto, as well as the physician's directions. However, any added drug or mixture changes said wine to the form of a prescription.

The word "Compounded" shall not apply to medicated wines, such as are put up for medicinal purposes only, neither does it apply to such wines as Ives' Seedling, Norton's Seedling, Blackberry, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry or Claret.

It is not necessary to label shelf bottles from which wines and liquors are sold.

For the convenience of the pharmacists of Ohio, a series of labels have been prepared and placed on sale with the association treasurer, John H. Von Stein, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

POISON LAW.

(Sec. 6957 Revised Statutes of Ohio.)

Whoever sells or gives away, any quantity of arsenic less than one pound, without first mixing therewith soot or indigo in the proportion of one ounce of soot, or half an ounce of indigo to the pound of arsenic, or except upon the prescription of a physician, sells or gives away any quantity of any article belonging to the class usually denominated poisons, to any minor, or sells or gives away any such article to any person, without having first marked the word "poison" upon the label or wrapper containing the same, and registered in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, the day and date upon which it is sold or given away, the quantity thereof, the name, age, sex, and color of person obtaining the same, the purpose for which it required, and the name and place of abode of the person for whom the same is intended, shall be fined not more than two hundred nor less than twenty dollars. [50 V. 167, §§ 1, 2, 3, 4.]

LABEL LAW.

(House Bill No. 92.)

AN ACT to provide for the proper labeling of poisonous articles.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That whenever any pharmacist, druggist or other dealer in poisons, chemicals, medicines and drugs, whether wholesale or retail, shall sell any drug or chemical, an indiscriminate or careless use of which would be destructive of human life, such dealer shall affix to each bottle or package of such drug, chemical or poison, a label printed in red ink, having on it the name of the article by which it is commonly known, the cautionary emblem of the skull and cross-bones, the words "caution and poison," and in addition thereto at least two of the most readily obtainable effective antidotes to such poisonous article.

SEC. 2. Whoever violates the provisions of section one (1) of this act shall upon conviction thereof, before any court having competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, nor less than ten (10) dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force sixty days after its passage.

NEAL R. HYSELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM V. MARQUIS,

President of the Senate.

Passed April 21, 1890.

MORPHINE LAW.

[House Bill No. 66.]

To prescribe the manner of selling the sulphate and other preparations of morphine in the state, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That it shall not be lawful for any person, other than a wholesale druggist or other dealer in drugs and medicines, to sell or offer for sale at wholesale, or for any person other than a registered pharmacist or a registered assistant pharmacist, to sell or offer for sale at retail morphine or any of its salts, in this state, and it shall not be lawful for such person to sell or offer for sale, morphine or any of its salts, in any bottle, vial, envelope or other package, unless the same shall be wrapped in a scarlet paper or envelope, and all bottles or vials used for the above purpose shall contain not more than one drachm each, and shall have in addition to said scarlet wrapper a scarlet label lettered in white letters, and the same must be upon both vial and wrapper, when vials are used, plainly naming the contents of said bottle; and further, that no person shall have the right to change any preparation of morphine from its original package to any other receptacle whatever for the purpose of retailing or dispensing therefrom, but it must be retailed or dispensed only from the original package with scarlet wrapper and scarlet label as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any one violating the provisions of the above section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten or more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court, for each and every violation of the preceding section.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after September 1, 1886.

JOHN C. ENTREKIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN O'NEIL,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

Passed April 8, 1886.

A COMPILATION OF ALL LAWS

UPON THE OHIO STATUTE BOOKS
RELATING TO

THE SALE OF DRUGS.

BY N. ROSEWATER,
CLEVELAND.

WILLFUL POISONING.

SECTION 6812. Whoever administers poison to a person with intent to kill or injure such person, or mingles poison with food, drink or medicine, with intent to kill or injure any human being, or willfully poisons any well, spring, cistern, or reservoir of water, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fifteen nor less than two years.

PRESCRIBING WHILE INTOXICATED.

SEC. 6813. Whoever, while in a state of intoxication, prescribes or administers any poison, drug or medicine to another, which endangers the life of such person, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than twenty days.

PRESCRIBING SECRET COMPOUNDS.

SEC. 6814. Whoever prescribes any drug or medicine to another, the true nature and composition of which he does not, if required of, truly make known, but avows the same a secret medicine or compound, and thereby endangers the life of such other person, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than twenty days.

PROCURING MISCARRIAGE.

SEC. 6815. Whoever, with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman, prescribes or administers to her any medicine, drug or substance whatever, or with like intent uses any instrument or means whatever, unless such miscarriage is necessary to preserve her life, or is advised by two physicians to be necessary for that purpose, shall, if the woman either miscarries or dies in consequence thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than seven years nor less than one year.

DEFACING BRAND ON ANIMALS.

SEC. 6850. Whoever maliciously alters or defaces any artificial earmark or brand upon any horse, mare, foal, filly, jack mule, ass, sheep, goat, cow, ox, steer, bull, heifer or swine, the property of another, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than twenty days, or both.

POISONING ANIMALS.

SEC. 6852. Whoever maliciously administers poison of any sort whatever, to any animal mentioned in Section 6850, the property of another, with intent to injure or destroy such animal, shall be fined not more than two hundred nor less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

POISON LAW.

SEC. 6957. (*See law in full on preceding pages.*)

DEPOSITING POISON.

SEC. 6958. Whoever leaves or deposits any poison, or any substance containing poison, in any common, street, alley, lane or thoroughfare of any kind, or any yard or enclosure other than yard or enclosure occupied by such person, shall be fined not more than fifty nor less than five dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty nor less than five days, or both, and shall be liable to the person injured for all damages sustained.

IMMORAL ARTICLES.

SEC. 7027. Whoever sells or offers to sell or gives away or has in his possession with or without intent to sell or give away, any obscene, lewd or indecent or lascivious book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, lithograph, engraving, picture, daguerrotype, photograph, stereoscopic picture, model, cast, instrument or article of indecent or immoral use, or instrument or article for procuring abortion or preventing conception; or advertises the same for sale; or writes or prints any letter, circular, handbill, card, book, pamphlet, advertisement or notice of any kind, or gives information orally stating when, how or where or by what means any of the obscene, lewd, indecent or lascivious articles or things hereinbefore mentioned can be purchased or otherwise manufactured; or manufactures or draws and exposes or draws with intent to sell or have sold, or prints any such articles, shall be fined not more than one thousand nor less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; but nothing in this section or the next two sections shall be construed to affect teaching in regularly chartered medical colleges or the publication of standard medical books or the practice of regular practitioners of medicine or druggists in their legitimate business.

SEC. 7028 makes it unlawful to mail such matter or give notice through the mail where such things may be obtained.

ADVERTISING PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

SEC. 7029. Whoever prints or publishes any advertisement of any secret drug or nostrum, purporting it to be for the exclusive use of females, or which cautions females against their use when in a condition of pregnancy, or in any way publishes any account or description of any drug, medicine, instrument or apparatus for preventing conception or for procuring abortion or miscarriage, or keeps for sale or gratuitous distribution any newspaper, circular, pamphlet or book, containing such advertisement, account or description, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

DISTRIBUTING THE ABOVE.

SEC. 7030. Whoever sells or gives away or keeps for sale or gratuitous distribution any secret drug or nostrum, purporting to be exclusively for the use of females, or for preventing conception or procuring abortion or miscarriage, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

LABEL LAW.

(See law in full on preceding pages.)

MORPHINE LAW.

(See law in full on preceding pages.)

ADULTERATION LAW.

(See law in full on preceding pages.)

OHIO PHARMACY LAW.

(See law in full on preceding pages.)

THE DOW LIQUOR LAW.**(MAIN FEATURES.)**

SEC. 8892. * * * * That upon the business of trafficking in spirituous, vinous, malt or any intoxicating liquor, there shall be assessed yearly * * * * the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. * * * *

SEC. 8899. The phrase "trafficking in intoxicating liquor," as used in this act, means the buying or procuring and selling of intoxicating liquors otherwise than upon prescription issued in good faith by reputable physicians in active practice or for exclusively known mechanical, pharmaceutical, or sacramental purposes. * * * *

SEC. 8902. That the sale of intoxicating liquor, whether distilled, malt or vinous, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, except by a regular druggist on the written prescription of a regular practicing physician for medical purposes only, is hereby declared unlawful.

SEC. 8903. (Sale to minors, except on written order of parents, guardian or family physician, prohibited with penalty.)

ATTENDANCE AT THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

1898.

Names starred (*) are members.

Ackerman, P. J.	Columbus	Herpich, J. L.	Columbus
*Albrecht, Jos. W.	Cleveland	Hale, Dr. W. F.	Jackson
*Acker, Philip	Cleveland	Harrington, Frank	Logan
*Austin, W. C.	Painesville	Hare, Abram	Bellville
Anderson, C. N.	Detroit, Mich.	*Hannan, O. B.	Cleveland
Ansley, B. C.	East Liverpool	*Hitchman, A.	Bettsville
Army, H. V.	Cleveland	*Hopp, Lewis C.	Cleveland
Blackburn, C. E. and wife.	Steubenville	Rechler, Geo. L. and wife.	Cleveland
*Burkhardt, M. A. and daughter.	Dayton	Harper, W. L.	Jamestown
Beal, J. H.	Scio	Haydon, E. F.	New York
*Brodbeck, W. T.	Columbus	Homeir, L. G.	Columbus
Boner, R. S.	Highland	Huston, C.	Columbus
*Byrne, Jno. and wife.	Columbus	*Hauenstein, A.	Bluffton
Barrett, B. S.	Rutland	Harrold, E. E.	Columbus
Baldwin, A. T.	Washington C. H.	Johnston, J. D.	Canton
Barnes, Mrs. F. J.	Painesville	*Kauffman, Geo. B.	Columbus
Bauer, F. A.	Columbus	Kienzle, F.	Columbus
Beany, W. W.	Columbus	Kiler, A. W.	Columbus
Billhardt, Dr. A.	Upper Sandusky	King, F. H. and wife.	Delphos
Brown, G. W.	Willmington	Kaemmerer, Wm.	Columbus
Carpenter, G. O.	Jamestown	Krone, C.	Hamilton
Christian, J. F.	New York	*Lehr, Philip	Cleveland
*Cobb, E. L.	Cleveland	Lawson, D. J.	Warsaw
Chase, Harry	Cleveland	Lewis, A. L.	Hamden Junction
Crayton, A. F.	Newark	Lentz, C. F.	Columbus
*Cramer, Geo. W.	Urbana	Lenahan, E. S.	Columbus
*Connor, John O.	Urbana	Lee, E. S.	Columbus
Davis, D. J.	Columbus	*Lloyd, John Uri.	Cincinnati
Davis, S. H.	Columbus	*Melsheimer, E. J.	Shelby
*De Lang, Alfred.	Cincinnati	*Miller, W. H.	New Philadelphia
*Davis, J. B.	Como, Miss.	*McGaughy, D. H.	Bedford
*Drach, G. L. and wife.	Cleveland	*McConney, W. T.	Ravenna
Dye, C. A.	Columbus	*Metcalf, L. J.	Cleveland
Farrell, H. J.	Xenia	Matson, G. H., Jr.	Columbus
*Firman, J. C.	Findlay	Morris, E.	Columbus
Fischer, E. A.	Cleveland	Mott, C. B.	Columbus
*Feil, Joseph	Cleveland	Murphy, E. S.	Columbus
Feiel, A.	Columbus	Moss, W.	Columbus
Fickhardt, F. L.	Circleville	*Odbert, J. Harry.	Canton
*Freericks, Frank H.	Cincinnati	*Ogborn, W. Howard.	Cincinnati
*Garrett, O. N. and wife.	Hillsboro	Orr, W. C.	Columbus
*Griffith, H. H.	Dayton	Potts, M. C.	Columbus
*Greyer, Julius.	Cincinnati	Piercy, C. G.	Piqua
Guthke, A. J.	Columbus	Pfiffner, F. J. R.	Delaware
*Herbet, F. W. and wife.	Columbus	Pierson, Romaine.	New York
*Helfrich, E. D.	Columbus	Prass, J. N.	Dayton

*Rauschkolb, John and wife	Columbus	Squire, D. H	Ashville
Ryan, T. J	Columbus	Taylor, J. P.	Mechanicsburg
Richards, J. W	Columbus	Thomas, C. B	Boston, Mass
Rinker, O. O	Columbus	Tobey, C. W	Troy
Rickey, J. W	Columbus	*Von Stein, John, wife and daughter	Upper Sandusky
Ruth, R. C	Columbus	*Voss, Geo. W. and wife	Cleveland
Rhein, F	Mansfield	*Vortkamp, H. F. and wife	Lima
*Schellentrager, E. A	Cleveland	Wagner, W. L	Cincinnati
*Schmitt, Carl and wife	Cleveland	*Wetterstroem, Albert	Cincinnati
*Skillman, H	Cincinnati	*Weiler, J. J	Cleveland
*Schmitt, Adam	Springfield	*Whittaker, Bart	Cincinnati
*Scott, Wm. E	Cleveland	Weimer, J. E	Hoytville
Schmidt, G. E	Columbus	Wendt, W. C	Columbus
Schneller, F. W	Columbus	*Weyer, John	Cincinnati
Schneller, E	Columbus	Yarnell, G. M	Columbus
Schwartz, G. M	Columbus	*Young, Brig S	Ada
Seidel, R. R	Bedford	Zigler, W. A	Toledo
Southard, E. and Lady	Columbus		
Southard, T. C	Columbus		

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Armstrong, G. R	Pierce City, Mo.	1898
Diehl, C. Lewis, Third and Broadway	Louisville, Ky	1891
Dietrich, J. W	Galesburg, Jasper Co., Mo	1894
Ebert, A. E., 423 State	Chicago	1891
Hoffman, Dr. Frederick, Charlottenberg-Kant st., 125 }	Berlin, Germany	1888
James, Frank L., Ph. D., M. D.	St. Louis, 615 Locust street	1896
Lyons, A. B	Detroit, Mich	1888
Menkenmeller, C	Wheeling, W. Va	1894
Mohr, Chas., 177 Dauphin	Mobile, Ala	1887
Remington, Prof. J. P., 1832 Pine	Philadelphia	1883
Rice, Charles, Bellevue Hospital	New York	1888
Sanford, J. A	Stockton, Cal	1897
Spenser, J. G., M. D., Ph. D., F. C. S.	Cleveland, O	1897
Sheppard, S. A. D., 1129 Washington	Boston, Mass	1888
Squibb, E. R., M. D., 36 Doughty	Brooklyn	1882

ASSOCIATE MEMBER.

Peters, D. C	La Porte, Indiana	1890
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ACTIVE LIFE MEMBERS.

Coblentz, V., Ph. G., Ph. D., 115 W. 68th st.	New York City	1894
Glines, Geo. W	Cleveland, O	1896

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Members are requested to report any inaccuracies in these lists, and notify the secretary and treasurer of all changes of address.

ADA, Hardin Co.

Ashbrook, C. S.	1886
Sample, J. T.	1898
Young, E. S.	1891

AKRON, Summit Co.

Allen, S. B., 198 S. Howard	1896
Bloeker, H. C., 111 N. Howard	1882
Case, J. H., 1128 E. Market	1885
Hart, D. P., 985 E. Market	1879
Himmelman, G. C., 177 S. Howard	1886
Laffer, J. M., 183 S. Howard	1886
McCann, J. P.	1892
Sharpe, J. A., 104 E. Market	1887
Warner, A., 208 E. Market	1886

ALLIANCE, Stark Co.

Cassaday, A. S.	1884
Williams, R. G.	1882

ANSONIA, Darke Co.

Hostetter, T. J.	1899
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ASHLAND, Ashland Co.

Wiest, S. G.	1889
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ASHTABULA, Ashtabula Co.

Cook, A. B.	1892
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BARNESVILLE, Belmont Co.

Ely, E. S.	1885
Wilson, T. G.	1896

BATAVIA, — Co.

Beck, J. J.	1886
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BEDFORD, Cuyahoga Co.

McGaughey, I. H.	1885
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BELLAIRE, Belmont Co.

Henry, Wm. F.	1892
Huffman, M.	1890
Tomlinson, Thos.	1896
Wyrick, C. M.	1890

BELLEFONTAINE, Logan Co.

Murdoch, A. W.	1880
Rea, D. E.	1890

BELLEVILLE, Richland Co.

Hare, A.	1884
Young, M. E.	1898

BELLEVUE, Huron Co.

Brinker, J. H.	1885
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BEREA, Cuyahoga Co.

Mattison, T. C.	1887
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BERLIN HEIGHTS, Erie Co.

Tattle, C., M. D.	1896
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BETTSVILLE, Butler Co.

Hitchman, A.	1884
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BLANCHESTER, Clinton Co.

Moon, A. M., Ph. G.	1894
Moon, D. H.	1884

BLOOMVILLE, Seneca Co.

Huddle, E. K.	1897
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BLUFFTON, Allen Co.

Hauenstein, A.	1883
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BRYAN, Williams Co.

Niell, J. A.	1896
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BUCYRUS, Crawford Co.

Farquhar, W.	—
Haines, Lowell B.	1886
Johnston, F. T.	1879

BYESVILLE, — Co.

Heiner, C. A.	1898
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CALDWELL, Noble Co.

Bowron, W. H.	1894
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CAMBRIDGE, Guernsey Co.

Downing, Lee	1896
Downar, J. R.	1892
Hutchison, J. C.	1882

CAMDEN, Preble Co.

Bohn, J. H.	1884
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CANAL FULTON, Stark Co.

Jackson, C. E.	1897
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CANTON, Stark Co.

Davis, S. H.	1893
Ink, H. H.	1886
Janson, Edwin L.	1895
Kapper, M.	1884
Koons, C. W.	1881
Nye, C. N.	1884
Odbert, J. H.	1894
Ort, E. L.	1892
Shanafelt, F. P.	1888
Schlaubach, E. J.	1885
Sollman, L.	1884

CARDINGTON, Morrow Co.

Shaw, F.	1888
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CARROLLTON, Carroll Co.	
Sterling, S. L.	1892
CEDARVILLE, Greene Co.	
Ridgway, B. G.	1896
CHARDON, Geauga Co.	
Cook, E. A.	1898
CHEVIOT, Hamilton Co.	
Hildreth, N. G.	1884
CHICAGO, Huron Co.	
Owen, A.	1890
CHILLICOTHE, Ross Co.	
Howson, A. B.	1895
Lansing, R. H.	1890
Nippen, J. A.	1890
Steele, W. W.	
Sulzbacher, W. F.	1884
CINCINNATI, Hamilton Co.	
Adderly, W. H., Saunders & Lang.	1884
Betz, O. E., 1434 Eastern.	1884
Dawe, W. T., 64 Broadway.	1894
Davis, W. H. C.	1882
DeLang, A., 4th and Broadway.	1886
Drackett, P. W., 217 East 6th.	1896
Eger, George, 1933 Central.	1890
Eichberg, J. H., Dr., 7th and Race.	1884
Fabing, J., Walnut and Liberty.	1884
Fennel, C. T. P., 8th and Race.	1884
Fieber, G. A., 2400 Spring Grove.	1891
Fleischman, C. F., 13th and Walnut.	1893
Freericks, Chas., Jr., Madison ave. and Grandin Road.	1894
Freericks, F. H., Grand and Nassau.	1894
Fromme, A., 3431 Eastern.	1884
Greyer, J., Vine and Findlay.	1881
Groenland, E., 5th and Central.	1886
Harrison, J. M., 22 Mitchell Bldg.	1894
Hall, W. J., 4th and Elm.	1884
Hawkins, R. L., 12th and Elm.	1884
Heineman, O., Linn and Laurel.	1884
Herman, P. E., Glenway and 1st ave., Price Hill.	1893
Hoberg, H. H., Wade and Cutter.	1893
Hoffman, J., 1083 Central.	1884
Hofing, A. J., McLean & Harrison.	1884
Hollenbeck, E. F., 8th & Baymiller.	1882
Isaacs, B. S., 228 E. 2d.	1894
Kallmeyer, F. G., 8th and Race.	1886
Kiehl, W., 119 Calhoun.	1896
Kipp, E., Hopple and Colerain.	1891
Kisker, F. W., 1512 Harrison ave.	1893
Klayer, L., 9th and Elm.	1881
Koehnken, H. H., Park and McMillan.	1890
Koenig, J. H., 1009 Central.	1881
Kutchback, J. F., Blue Rock and Lakeman.	1887
Lammert, C. J., 406 Smith.	1882
Lippert, O. C. F., Liberty and Free- man ave.	1896
Lloyd, C. G., Court and Plum.	1896
Lloyd, J. U., Court and Plum.	1879
Lloyd, N. Ashley, Court and Plum.	1890
Ludhoff, H. W.	1894
Meininger, A., 4th and Smith.	1890
Merrell, C. G., 525 E. 5th.	1890
Merrell, Geo., 525 E. 5th.	1899
Murr, A., Vine and Auburn ave.	1896
Ogborn, W. H., 617 Race.	1894
Otis, J. C., 6th and Vine.	1892
Overbeck, B. H., Jr., Freeman and Dayton.	1890
Phillips, C. W.	1892
Reum, W. L., Avondale.	1894
Ruppert, J., Price's Hill.	1879
Sauer, L. W., 2108 Central.	1884
Schueler, O. W., 282 Race.	1894
Simonson, W., 9th and Race.	1885
Skillman, H., 521 E. 5th.	1891
Stein, O., 217 E. 6th.	1891
Stenger, E., Western ave. and New Baltimore Pike.	1884
Ulen, H. C., 7th and Mound.	1896
Vilter, H., McMicken ave.	1894
Vogeler, F., 521 E. 6th.	1891
Voss, E., 12th and Vine.	1891
Wagner, H., 9th and Linn.	1886
Wells, A. D., 4th and Central.	1893
Wetterstroem, A., 2367 Colerain.	1888
Wetterstroem, Theo. D., Ph.G., Cooper and Spring Grove ave.	1892
Weyer, J., Atlas Nat. Bank Bldg.	1879
Whitaker, B.	1885
Wrede, H., Sedamville.	1881
Yorston, M. M., 429 Central.	1882
Zuenkler, J. F., Vine and McMicken.	1884
CIRCLEVILLE, Pickaway Co.	
Evans, S. B.	1882
Fickhardt, F. L.	1885
Grand-Girard, G. F.	1891
CLARKSON, Columbiana Co.	
Wilson, W. C.	1882
CLEVELAND, Cuyahoga Co.	
Acker, P., 252 Pearl.	1883
Acker, J., 282 Pearl.	1888
Albrecht, Jos., 1330 Central.	1897
Arnold, D. R., Arlington.	
Arny, H. V.	1896
Aubley, S., 2358 Broadway.	1892
Bauer, J. M., 61 Tioga.	1891
Bartlett, J. A., Broadway.	1892
Beckenbach, E., 223 Superior.	1889
Bechberger, H., 515 Kinsman.	1890
Beeman, E. E., Bank cor. Lake.	1891
Benfield, C. W., 619 Willson.	1887

Benfield, H. E., Hough & Crawford.....	1894
Bock, F., Woodland and Southern.....	1885
Brezina, C. J., 535 Scovill.....	1894
Brinsmade, W. H., 638 W. Madison.....	1896
Bruce, J., 544 Prospect.....	1880
Buescher, C. F., 985 Pearl.....	1894
Carey, M. J., 582 St. Clair.....	1885
Chase, Harry, 118 Commonwealth.....	1888
Cobb, L. A., 114 Superior.....	1880
Cobb, R. L., 114 Superior.....	1883
Deutsch, J. W., Euclid or Sheriff.....	1884
Deutsch, Sol., 53 Sandford.....	1894
Dollinger, G. A., 1003 Woodland.....	1889
Drach, G. L., 1829 Broadway.....	1887
Dvorak, J., Jr.....	1891
Feil, J.....	1884
Feil, S. R.....	1888
Felt, F. D., 11 Cheshire.....	1894
Feuer, P. L., 1002 Payne.....	1897
Flandermeyer, H. D., 113 Merchant.....	1880
Flandermeyer, H. H., 305 St. Clair.....	1886
Flood, W. H., 1403 Woodland.....	1890
Fortlage, H. J., 182 Seymour.....	1885
Foster, C. E., 691 Hough.....	1897
Gaube, E., 1156 Lorain.....	1887
Gehrung, J. M., 158 Quincy.....	1885
Gill, A. H., 80 Brooker.....	1883
Gleim, J. C., Superior cor. Square.....	1887
Grosse, W. F., Bond st.....	1884
Haake, W. H., 85 Greenwood.....	1893
Hall, L. B., 111 Water.....	1880
Handler, Wm., 1897 Pearl.....	1895
Hannan, O. B., 114 Superior.....	1891
Hatch, A. L., 41 Willson.....	1894
Hechler, E. H., 1099 Broadway.....	1894
Hechler, G. L., 1099 Broadway.....	1880
Herold, L., 1663 Broadway.....	1897
Hildreth, C. B., 1277 Euclid.....	1897
Hoehn, A., 115 Florence.....	1892
Hopp, L. C., 198 Euclid.....	1879
Howard, Tod, 683 Cedar.....	1894
Jedlicka, J., 1111 St. Clair.....	1894
Keiper, F., 78 Woodbine.....	1884
Kieffer, G., 620 Lorain.....	1880
Krause, J., 787 Woodland.....	1896
Kuder, W. F., 342 Jennings.....	1891
Kuhlmeier, H., Pearl.....	1883
Lane, E. B., 1197 Euclid.....	1890
Lehr John, 1528 Lorain.....	1886
Lehr, Phillip, 1145 Lorain.....	1880
Lohman, O. F., Woodl'nd & Southern.....	1880
Marshall, W. G., 261 Superior.....	1897
May, A. F., 109 Ontario.....	1880
Metcalf, L. J., 111 Water.....	1885
Meyer, W. V., Superior cor. Square.....	1887
Miller, F. J., 430 Cedar.....	1896
Mund, J. F., 1386 Broadway.....	1883
Myers, Daniel, 111 Water.....	1880
Nydecker, F. L., 1475 Woodland.....	1893

Oster, F. C., 1261 St. Clair.....	1897
Palmer, A. L., 160 Huron.....	1897
Probeck, G. J., 223 Detroit.....	1886
Rennecker, C. E., 2287 Euclid.....	1897
Robinson G. R., 302 Cedar.....	1885
Rosewater, N., Woodland.....	1879
Schambe, G. M., Euclid cor. Sheriff.....	1883
Schellentrager, E. A., 1111 St. Clair.....	1890
Schlitt, H. M., 534 Central.....	1894
Schmidt, Carl, 1871 Pearl.....	1880
Schneider, E. F., 2238 Euclid.....	1896
Schoenhut, C. H., 199 Superior.....	1887
Selzer, E. R., 1021 Superior.....	1885
Selzer, O. E., 1492 Superior.....	1897
Sexton, H. A., 967 Central.....	1897
Sheets, Geo. F., Wade Park.....	1887
Sherwood, H. J., Jr., 979 Woodland.....	1887
Shirley, Perin, 440 Bolton.....	1897
Silberling, J. H., 53 Professor.....	1894
Smithnight, A., 204 Cedar.....	1890
Sords, T. V., cor. Detroit and Pearl.....	1885
Spencer, Mary H., 368 Central.....	1883
Spieth, W. F., 1111 Case.....	1879
Stecher, F. W., 1066 Pearl.....	1896
Stecher, H. W., 1066 Pearl.....	1885
Stern, A. O., 197 St. Clair.....	1897
Strong, E. L., 112 Superior.....	1897
Tielke, M. G., 474 Detroit.....	1897
Urban, J. P., 356 Ontario.....	1890
Urban, T. U., 1674 St. Clair.....	1892
Voss, G. W., Forest and Woodland.....	1883
Wagner, H. G.....	1892
Webb, F. C., (Peoria, Ill.).....	1891
Weiler, J. J., 531 Woodland.....	1891
Witte, L. H., 350 Superior.....	1894
Zickes, O., 1048 Clark.....	1886

CLYDE, Sandusky Co.

Rabe, E. M.....	1891
Tiffany, H. B.....	1888

COLLEGE CORNER, Butler Co.

Huston, J. C.....	1884
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COLUMBIANA, Columbiana Co.

Ink, C. E.....	1884
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COLUMBUS, Franklin Co.

Ackerman, P. J., 549 N. High.....	1888
Brewer, John.....	1896
Beany, W. W., Long and Garfield.....	1884
Blackburn, J. E.....	1891
Bonnet, A. O., 343 E. Mound.....	1894
Braun, H., 24 N. High.....	1879
Brodbeck, W. T., Mt. Vernon & 20th.....	1883
Brown, W. C., 52-54 W. Spring.....	1886
Byrne, John, 200 N. High.....	1884
Eberle, Wm. S., 343 E. Mound.....	1894
Feiel, A., 520 E. Main.....	1891
Harrold, E. E., 71 W. 11th ave.....	1896

Hatton, E. W., 90 N. High.....	1893
H. Iffrich, E. D., Ph. G., 413 S. High.....	1897
Herbst, E. M. D., 77 E. State.....	1888
Herbst, F. W., 13 S. High.....	1879
Herpich, J. L., 116 E. Main.....	1896
Holman, H. N.....	1888
Homeier, L. G., 165 E. State.....	1888
Hoppe, H., 482 S. Fourth.....	1896
Huston, Charles, 47 S. High.....	1879
Kammerer, Wm., 410 S. Sixth.....	1891
Karb, G. J., 4th and Main.....	1882
Kauffman, G. B., Front & Chestnut.....	1896
Kauffman, L. B., Front & Chestnut.....	1896
Kienzle, F., 658 S. High.....	1888
Lentz, C. F., 649 W. Broad.....	1888
Matson, G. H., 662 E. Long.....	1896
Ogier, W. R., 185 Hamilton.....	1879
Porter, L. B.....	1894
Ranschkolb, J., 251 S. Fourth.....	1881
Reinert, L., Jr., 1024 E. Long.....	1884
Schrock, A. A., 47 S. High.....	1894
Schuessler, E., 281 S. High.....	1879
Schuessler, F. W., 232 S. High.....	1890
Selzer, S. T., 45 E. Main.....	1885
Steinfeld, A. M., 116 N. High.....	1892
Syfert, W. H., 25 E. State.....	1891
Vogel, A. A., 103 S. High.....	1879
Wendt, C.....	1898
Woodruff, Charles W.....	1896

COLUMBUS GROVE, Putnam Co.

Crawford, W. L.....	1891
Hauck, T.....	1884
Thompson, A. M.....	1888

CONNEAUT, Ashtabula Co.

Guthrie, J. H.....	1882
Packer, A. J.....	1888
Symond, A. H.....	1885

CORTLAND, Trumbull Co.

Andrews, W. C.....	1896
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COSHOCTON, Coshocton Co.

Anderson, C. E.....	1896
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COVINGTON, Miami Co.

Worley, G.....	1882
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CRESTLINE, Crawford Co.

Orth, E. P.....	1880
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DAYTON, Montgomery Co.

Burkhardt, M. A., 3d and St. Clair.....	1886
Carnell, H. D., 3d and Main.....	1890
Carnell, H. G., 3d and Main.....	1891
Deitz, J. C., 529 S. Wayne.....	1890
Francisco, C. C., 1263 W. Third.....	1891
Graybill, Wm. P., 1345 W. Third.....	1891
Griffith, H. H., 219 W. Fourth.....	1884
Good, J. C., Jefferson and Warren.....	1891

Isenberg, Y. T., S. Brown.....	1891
Kafer, Wm., Third and Lincoln.....	1894
Kalter, G. W., 423 S. Main.....	1887
Kurfurst, H. F., Xenia and Henry.....	1880
Latin, G., 32 S. Main.....	1884
Latin, A., Third and Perry.....	191
Lautenschlager, G. C., 226 N. Valley.....	1887
Leonhard, L. C., Fifth and Main.....	181
Mayer, J. A., 16 N. Main.....	1890
Martin, Geo. W., Cincinnati & Wash.....	1895
Nippen, F. M., Fifth and Williams.....	191
Prass, J. N., First and Main.....	1891
Pretzinger, R., 41 E. Third.....	1895
Ratterman, C. E., Third and St. Clair.....	1891
Shney, L. L., Fifth and Western.....	1894
Spengler, J. G., Third and Webster.....	1882

DEVIANCE, Defiance Co.

Weisenburger, Frank P.....	1865
Woodward, N. G.....	1883

DELAWARE, Delaware Co.

Aign, S. C.....	1885
Murray, F. M., M. D.....	1885
Päfner, F. J. R.....	1880
Starr, F. M.....	1889

DELPHOS, Allen Co.

King, F. H.....	1886
Wahmhoff, J. H.....	1880
Wahmhoff, F. S.....	1882

DOYLESTOWN, Wayne Co.

Hochstetler, J. C.....	1885
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DRESDEN, Muskingum Co.

Hornung, J.,.....	1882
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EAST LIVERPOOL, Columbiana Co.

Ansley, B. C.....	1896
Hodson, J. D.....	1888

EAST PALESTINE, Columbiana Co.

Frazer, H. J.....	1882
Greenamyer, E., M. D.....	1884

EAST TOLEDO, Lucas Co.

Bach, W. J.....	1880
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EDGERTON, Williams Co.

Chilcote, J. A.....	1896
Chilcote, W. H.....	1894

ELYRIA, Lorain Co.

Eady, H. J.....	1882
Hague, E. U.....	1892
Hill, F. P.....	1883
Nichols, E. S.....	1881
Roe, L. B.....	1887

FARMERSVILLE, Montgomery Co.

Sargent, J. H. O.....	1898
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FAYETTEVILLE, Brown Co.

Fitzpatrick, S. J. 1892

FINDLAY, Hancock Co.

Firmin, J. C. 1892
 Frey, W. J. 1892
 Haven, W. H. 1890
 Huber, S. 1892
 Miller, A. C. 1898
 Terrell, E. A. 1897

FOSTORIA, Seneca Co.

Campbell, B. B. 1898
 Eshelman, L. J. 1894
 Hampshire, J. H. 1898
 Zigler, W. A. 1894

FREDERICKTOWN, Knox Co.

Dague, J. C. 1894
 Dever, E. 1894

FREMONT, Sandusky Co.

Grund, H. G. 1890
 Stausmyer, C. 1893
 Thomas, E. S. 1890
 Zimmerman, L. P. 1890

GALION, Crawford Co.

Christman, B. S. 1897
 Hackedorn, M. L. 1890
 Reisinger, L. K. 1881

GALLIPOLIS, Gallia Co.

Kerr, C. D. 1882

GERMANTOWN, Montgomery Co.

Hildabolt, C. W. 1887

GETTYSBURG, Darke Co.

Miller, P. B. 1884

GIBSONBURG, Garrettsville Co.

Eisenhour, C. L. 1887

GLENNVILLE, Cuyahoga Co.

Freiseman, W. H. 1888

GRAND RAPIDS, Wood Co.

Gardner, A. J., M. D. 1881
 Thurston, A. 1885

GREENVILLE, Darke Co.

Kipp, Wm. 1888

HAMDEN JUNC., Vinton Co.

Lewis, A. L. 1882

HAMILTON, Butler Co.

Krone, C. 1889
 Lehmkuhl, J. B. 1887
 Schwartz, J. C. 1890

HANOVINGTON, Columbiana Co.

Cross, T. D. 1897

HARBOE, Ashtabula Co.

Schaffner, C. F. 1888

HARMAR, Washington Co.

Buchanan, C. E. 1884

HASKINS, Wood Co.

Twining, H. A. 1897

HIGHLAND, Highland Co.

Bonar, R. S. 1884

HILLSBORO, Highland Co.

Garrett, O. N. 1886

HOLGATE, Henry Co.

Voight, F. H. 1881

HOYTTSVILLE, Wood Co.

Weimer, J. E. 1894

HUBBARD, Trumbull Co.

Cramer, S. P. 1894

HUNTSVILLE, Logan Co.

Kerr, F. P. 1889

HURON, Erie Co.

Morse, Geo. B. 1895

JACKSON, Jackson Co.

Clews, P. H. 1898
 Hale, W. F., M. D. 1884

JAMESTOWN, Greene Co.

Carpenter, G. O. 1891

JEFFERSON, Ashtabula Co.

Hawley, A. K. 1893

KENTON, Hardin Co.

Dean, W. D. 1885

KILBOURNE, Delaware Co.

Andrews, Mrs. Della A. 1885

KINSMAN, Trumbull Co.

Haefner, C. A. 1898

LANCASTER, Fairfield Co.

White, E. B. 1881

LEBANON, Warren Co.

Rawles, J. P. 1891
 Reid, H. 1881

LEIPSIC, Defiance Co.

Lowry, A. J. 1898

LIMA, Allen Co.

Cunningham, H.....	1898
Cramer, D.....	1898
Harley, J. P.....	1887
Helster, C. W.....	1899
Hover, H. B.....	1893
Mellville, W. M.....	1884
Sanford, S., Jr.....	1893
Vortkamp, H. F.....	1884

LOGAN, Hocking Co.

Marrington, F.....	1879
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LORAMIE, Shelby Co.

Quinlan, W. H.....	1884
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LOVELAND, Clermont Co.

Schuesler, J. J.....	1882
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LYNCHBURG, Highland Co.

Goddard, B. F.....	1896
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McCOMB, Hancock Co.

Henney, C. E.....	1893
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McCONNELSVILLE, ——— Co.

Gibson, C. S.....	1896
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MADISONVILLE, Hamilton Co.

Klein, D.....	1882
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MALVERN, Carroll Co.

Ross, J. H.....	1892
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MANSFIELD, Richland Co.

Lindsey, E. H.....	1883
Wagner, C. W.....	1899

MANTUA STATION, Portage Co.

Frost, A. E.....	1897
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MARIETTA, Washington Co.

Styer, W. H.....	1890
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MARION, Marion Co.

Flocken, Lewis H.....	1886
Headley, J. W.....	1890
Sweeney, Geo. W.....	1895

MARYSVILLE, Union Co.

Ligget, N. E.....	1881
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MASSILLON, Stark Co.

Baltzley, Z. T.....	1882
Kirchhofer, P. P.....	1882

MAUMEE, Lucas Co.

Eekirt, L. A.....	1897
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MECHANICSBURG, Champaign Co.

Taylor, J. P.....	1886
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MEDINA, Medina Co.

Albro, W. H.....	1881
McDowell, O. H.....	1883

MENDON, Mercer Co.

Devan, J.....	1882
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MIAMISBURG, Montgomery Co.

Bohm, M. G.....	1890
Gwinner, A. F.....	1891

MIDDLETOWN, Butler Co.

Johnson, C. B.....	1881
Johnson, W. H.....	1886
Weisbrodt, G.....	1891

MILFORD, Clermont Co.

Fee, Wm. R.....	1893
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MILLERSBURG, Holmes Co.

Strome, J. J.....	1882
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MT. GILEAD, Morrow Co.

Swingle, J. L.....	1890
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MT. VERNON, Knox Co.

Green, H. M.....	1894
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MORRISTOWN, Belmont Co.

Israel, B. S.....	1897
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MOSCOW, Clermont Co.

Love, J. C.....	1894
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NAPOLEON, Henry Co.

Saur, J. C.....	1887
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NEVADA, Wyandot Co.

Goodbread, J. N.....	1881
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NEWARK, Licking Co.

Crayton, A. F.....	1896
Jones, W. D.....	1881
Twining, F. E.....	1894

NEW BREMEN, Auglaize Co.

Hoffman, J. L.....	1881
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NEW CARLISLE, Clark Co.

Miller, E. C., M. D.....	1888
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NEW LONDON, Huron Co.

Starbird, B. F.....	1884
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NEW MATAMORAS, Washington Co.

McMunn, O. M.....	1893
West, W. L., M. D.....	1885

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Tuscarawas Co.

Brister, S. J.....	1897
Miller, W. H.....	1895

NEW RICHMOND, Clermont Co.	
Bleher, J. C	1881
Moss, J. W	1882
NEW STRAITSVILLE, Perry Co.	
Spencer, H	1884
N. WATERFORD, Columbiana Co.	
Vollnogle, P. F	1884
NORTH AMHERST, Lorain Co.	
Nicholl, E. H	1888
NORWALK, Huron Co.	
Harter, O. M	1897
Stein, F. L	1897
Uthe, Charles B	1895
OTTAWA, Putnam Co.	
Graham, A., Jr	1886
Huber, Dr. H	1888
Kelley, W. A	1893
Huber, L. H	1893
Kelly, W. W	1881
Robenalt, A. R	1893
OXFORD, Butler Co.	
Spivey, J. R	1894
PAINESVILLE, Lake Co.	
Austin, W. C	1892
Barnes, F. J	1898
Werner, W. M	1896
PAULDING, Paulding Co.	
Lynn, G. A	1896
PEEBLES, Adams Co.	
Yankie, J. W	1894
PERRYSBURG, Wood Co.	
Yeager, G. LeG	1898
PIQUA, Miami Co.	
Wilson, A. C	1896
Piercy, C. G	1885
POMEROY, Meigs Co.	
Reed, C. D	1882
Seeböhm, A. W	1881
PORT CLINTON, Ottawa Co.	
Payne, Charles E	1896
PROSPECT, Marion Co.	
Cook, F. M	1896
PORTSMOUTH, Scioto Co.	
Amann, C. E., Jr	1881
Amann, F	1881
Whitaker, A. M	1892
RAWSON, Hancock Co.	
Anten, E. B	1892
RAVENNA, Portage Co.	
McConney, W. T	1884
REPUBLIC, Seneca Co.	
Charles, X. F	1896
Dentler, S. S	1896
RICHWOOD, Union Co.	
Conkright, A. B	1896
Siffritt, N	1892
Wolgamot, Mel. C	1895
RIPLEY, Brown Co.	
Maddox, W. E	1884
ROCKY RIDGE, Ottawa Co.	
Barringer, D., M. D	1888
RUTLAND, Meigs Co.	
Barrett, B. S	
ST. MARY'S, ——— Co.	
McIntyre, C. L	1897
SALEM, Columbiana Co.	
Bolger, J. C	1883
French, L. B	1883
Hawkins, M. S	1890
Trimble, R. P	1884
SALINEVILLE, Columbiana Co.	
Fehr, Otto	1891
SANDUSKY, Erie Co.	
Biehl, L. A	1884
Lehrer, C. A	1881
Pape, Josephine	1885
SAVANNAH, Ashland Co.	
Stem, D. W	1899
SCIO, Harrison Co.	
Beal, J. H	1894
SHELBY, Richland Co.	
Melsheimer, E. J	1883
SHILOH, Richland, Co.	
Fenner, J. C	1883
SIDNEY, Shelby Co.	
Amann, C	1881
Thompson, H. W	1881
SMITHFIELD, ——— Co.	
Pierce, O. B	1898
SPRINGFIELD, Clarke Co.	
Bakhaus, A	1882
Burton, G. F	1890

Casper, T. J., M. D.	1879
Coblentz, G.	1887
Holloway, W. G.	1887
Lisle, J. D., M. D.	1884
Schmidt, A.	1880
Troupe, Theo.	1880
Windhurst, W. G.	1891

STEUBENVILLE, Jefferson Co.

Blackburn, C. E.	1892
Bergoyne, W. R.	1884
Johnson, J. M.	1884
Johnson, T.	1882
Johnson, W. R.	1887
Kells, H. B.	1884
Stewart, H. M.	1884

SUMMERFIELD, Noble Co.

Dew, C. H.	1896
Dew, J. T.	1882

SWANTON, Fulton Co.

Price, A. Q.	1886
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SYCAMORE, Wyandot Co.

Clark, S. L.	1883
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TIFFIN, Seneca Co.

Fleck, J. J.	1880
Hubbard, E. B.	1884
Kinnaman	1895
Ohl, O. A.	1895
Wagner, Emil J.	1895
Witschner, M. G.	1884

TOLEDO, Lucas Co.

Bower, F. T., 902 Cherry	1881
Bowman, W. M., 529 Magnolia	1898
Burger, A., 1708 Adams	1881
Cheney, F. J., 342 Huron	1881
Gysel, R., 939 Summit	1881
Haag, E. H., 601 Monroe	1896
Heitzman, A., 1132 Broadway	1881
McCann, J. M., 1002 Washington	1890
Nill, S. S., 1617 Broadway	1893
Spayd, C. E., 502 Monroe	1881
Spayd, H. W., 846 Broadway	1891
Walding, W. J., 108 Summit	1881

TROY, Miami Co.

Parsons, G. F.	1880
Tobey, C. W.	1879

UHRICHSVILLE, Tuscarawas Co.

Evans, M. S.	1896
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UPPER SANDUSKY, Wyandot Co.

Berg, F.	1890
Bilhardt, A.	1889
Kenan, G. W.	1889
Stutz, H. E.	1893

Techanen, G. W.	1882
Techanen, W. T.	1883
Von Stein, J. H.	1879

URBANA, Champaign Co.

Connor, J. O.	1882
Cramer, G. W.	1881

UTICA, Licking Co.

Benedict, A. E.	1888
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VAN WERT, Van Wert Co.

Hines, J. A.	1887
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VERMILLION, Erie Co.

Baumhardt, A. D.	1894
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VERSAILLES, Darke Co.

Stierle, J. G.	1885
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WAPAKONETA, Anglaize Co.

Franke, A.	1894
Kayser, Wm.	1885
Hunter, T. C.	1889

WARSAW, Coshocton Co.

Lawson, D. J.	1882
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WASHINGTON C. H. Fayette Co.

Baldwin, A. T.	1888
Harlow, C. D.	1896
Henderson, C. B.	1898
Smith, R. W.	1898

WATERVILLE, Lucas Co.

Rhapp, J. W.	1892
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WAUSEON, Fulton Co.

Nachtreib, C. J.	1881
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WAVERLY, Pike Co.

Blaser, J. T.	1887
Dean, A. H.	1887
Hutt, P.	1887

WAYNESBURGH, Stark Co.

Scott, E.	1892
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WELLSTON, Jackson Co.

Henry, J. W., M. D.	1891
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WESTON, Wood Co.

Mudge, W. D.	1894
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WEST ALEXANDRIA, Preble Co.

Davis, J. E.	1884
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WEST LIBERTY, Logan Co.

Maxwell, G. F., Ph. G.	1886
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WEST MANSFIELD, Logan Co.

Moore, J. C.	1886
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WEST SALEM, Wayne Co.

Kiplinger, J. W.	1884
Moor, T. N.	1883

WHARTON, Wyandot Co.

Kear, G. W., Jr.	1888
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WILLIAMSBURG, Clermont Co.

Beall, A.	1882
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WILLOUGHBY, Lake Co.

Law, G. F.	1885
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WILMINGTON, Clinton Co.

Brown, G. W.	1885
Grantham, K. H.	1891

WOOSTER, Wayne Co.

Boyd, B. H.	1886
Laubach, G. R.	1888

WORTHINGTON, Franklin Co.

Leasure, H.	1898
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WYOMING, Hamilton Co.

Hills, Irving H.	1894
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XENIA, Greene Co.

Farrell, H. J.	
Fleming, E. C.	1880

YELLOW SPRINGS, Greene Co.

Ridgway, C.	1879
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YOUNGSTOWN, Mahoning Co.

Averbeck, M. J.	1883
Davis, H. C.	1897
Kaercher, H. F., Ph. G.	1892
Krauter, C. H.	1887
Rhoads, J. E.	1897

ZANESVILLE, Muskingum County.

Graham, C. V.	1882
Nye, H. L.	1882
Widney, H. M.	1898

ZANESFIELD, Logan Co.

Stahl, H.	1883
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HUNTINGTON, W. Va.

Dabney, E. G.	1898
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INDIANA.

Connersville, Fayette Co.

Healey, G. C.	1896
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Mineral Springs.

Williamson, E. B.	1897
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KENTUCKY.

Lexington.

Ballard, J. C.	1894
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Louisville.

Coleman, V. A.	1894
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Winthrop, Suffolk Co.

Lamb, C. E.	1895
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MICHIGAN.

Detroit.

Church, W. C.	—
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MISSISSIPPI.

Como Depot, Panola Co.

Davis, J. B.	1897
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NEBRASKA.

Gretna Green.

Taggart, P. S.	1894
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NEW YORK.

New York City.

Blitz, J. S.	1894
Goodsell, W. R., 170 W. 85th st.	1894
Christian, J. F., 41 John st.	1897

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia.

Bohn, C. H., Ph. G., 2d and Poplar	1890
Bark, A. G.	1894

RESIGNED.

		<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
Altenberg, P. J.	1887	1894
Anderson, W. P.	Marysville	1881	1880
Baumgartner, F.	Middletown	1880	1897
Baker, P. A.	Mt. Vernon	1885	1896
Bayer, E. W.	Cincinnati	1886	1896
Beam, J. H.	Moundsville, W. Va.	1887	1896
Bellerman, J. H.	Cincinnati	1881	1892
Bentley, E. S.	Hudson	1882	1896
Berger, J., Jr.	Columbus	1882	1896
Blackburn, A. W.	Wooster	1881	1898
Blackenhorn, H.	Orrville	1884	1891
Bohl, C.	Watertown	1881	1896
Borher, H. J.	Findlay	1882	1897
Buell, W. H.	Marietta	1881	1896
Busch, A.	Woodville	1884	1887
Busch, Henry	Woodville	1884	1887
Burgess, M. S.	Seattle, Wash.	1887	1891
Byrider, J. H.	Akron	1887	1896
Champney, A. R.	Perrysburg	1881	1889
Chase, H.	Forest	1891	1894
Coblentz, F. H.	Springfield	1886	1896
Crane, R. W.	Greensburg	1884	1896
Cupp, C. V.	Bellevue	1885	1897
Dick, C.	Sandusky	1885	1896
Dolph, W. H.	Elmore	1884	1885
Douds, B. J., M. D.	Canton	1892	1894
Douds, W. H.	Canton	1892	1897
Dow, M. Cora	Cincinnati	1884	1897
Doyle, S.	Winchester	1884	1896
Dreher, L.	Cleveland	1880	1896
Elfers, J. C.	Cincinnati	1883	1890
Ellsworth, C. S.	Brecksville	1886	1898
Evans, J. S.	Cincinnati	1884	1891
Everett, E. S.	Portland, Me.	1880	1884
Emerich, J. H.	Sandusky	1885	1896
Farquhar, J.	Bucyrus	1896	1896
Feemster, W.	Cincinnati	1884	—
Field, J. W.	Marysville	1880	1898
Fogle, G. T.	Alliance	1881	1893
Flexer, A. W.	Joliet, Ill.	1885	1890
Foland, D. J.	Wilmington	1881	—
Friedland, J. L.	Coalton	1884	1898
Gerstaecker, M.	Cleveland	1882	1898
Godfrey, C. P.	Fostoria	1885	1894
Goodman, C.	Cincinnati	1880	1891
Gordon, W. J. M.	Cincinnati	1884	1898
Glaser, C. H.	Norwalk	1881	1886
Grossklaus, J. F.	Navarre	1882	1897
Grossman, F. A.	Cleves	1884	1895
Haag, G. D.	Cleveland	1884	1897
Hall, F. D.	Newark	1888	1895

Hatton, E. M., M. D.	Columbus	1880	1894
Hauser, J. C.	Sandusky	1881	1892
Harlow, C. D.		1891	1894
Hawthorne, D. M.		1884	1894
Heister, J. P.	Cincinnati	1894	1891
Heister, L.	Cincinnati	1880	1888
Heisel, C. L.	Columbus	1894	1898
Hessler, E. M.	Cleveland	1890	1898
Hoopes, W. W.	Minerva	1884	—
Hovekamp, J. J.	Cincinnati	1881	1894
Hoyt, H. H.	North Fairfield	1882	1898
Hudson, W. J.	South Charleston	1882	—
Hutchings, J. C.	Bellevue	1884	—
Irwin, J. L.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1884	—
Jones, T. A.	Venedocia	1882	1898
Kaestlin, S. E.	Cleveland	1887	1897
Kennedy, S. L.	Felicity	1894	1898
Koch, H.	Cincinnati	1886	—
Krebs, C.	Cleveland	1888	1897
Kuerze, R. M.	Cincinnati	1881	1898
Lee, E. S.	Roscoe	1882	1898
Luckey, G. W.	South Charleston	1886	1898
McGonagle, S. B.	Brilliant	1884	1891
McKeown, S. W.	Youngstown	1884	1897
Mandabach, P. A.	Columbus	1887	1898
Meggenhoffen, E.	Chillicothe	1881	1894
Merrell, A. H.	Cincinnati	1884	1898
Montanus, P. E.	Springfield	1882	—
Nichols, J.	Columbus	1880	1891
Orr, W. C.	Columbus	1883	1891
Pardick, B. J.	Cincinnati	1884	1898
Park, W. H.	Elyria	1883	1898
Peters, V. O.	Shelby	1885	—
Petersilge, A.	Cleveland	1890	1898
Rauchfuss, O.	Cincinnati	1880	1898
Read, J. A.	Wauseon	1883	1890
Read, M. E.	Wauseon	1883	1890
Reuter, W.	New York	1881	1890
Richey, S. C.	Oxford	1884	—
Schaff, J. H.	Gallipolis	1881	—
Schilling, J. P.	Louisville	1885	1897
Schindler, C.	Toledo	1890	1897
Seymour, F. W.	Wheeling, W. Va.	1882	1887
Shedd, F.	Columbus	1888	1898
Smith, G. W.	Cincinnati	1884	—
Stahlbuth, H. W.	Columbus, Ind.	1887	1891
Steel, C. H.	Steubenville	1884	1894
Strong, H. R.	St. Louis, Mo.	1896	1898
Swan, W. S.	Toledo	1881	—
Thorpe, Dr. A.	Cincinnati	1884	1898
Valentine, F. E.	Springfield	1886	1890
Vanstone, T.	Toledo	1881	1897
Weichsel, F.	Cleveland	1881	1898
West, C. W.	Toledo	1881	1884
West, W. K.	Toledo	1881	—
West, C.	Toledo	1881	1898
West, S. S.	Cleveland	1879	1894
Wisterman, I.		1885	1894
Zwerner, J. A.	Columbus	1880	1898

DROPPED FROM THE ROLL IN 1897.

W. W. Alexander	Akron	C. H. Morgan	Cleveland
Geo. W. Pond	Cleveland	W. W. McGill	Cleveland
W. J. Lerch	Cincinnati	E. Opperman	Cleveland
F. Blum, Jr	Canton	L. W. Oster	Cleveland
E. H. Buehl	Akron	R. Parsons	Cleveland
G. J. Schade	Sandusky	H. Rave	Cleveland
S. W. Carpenter	Delhi	F. G. Scott	Cleveland
F. S. Carroll	Cleveland	D. W. Sherwood	Cleveland
W. P. Clark	Wharton	W. Stackenbolt	Cleveland
G. T. Claus	Cleveland	A. Wood	Cleveland
J. C. Cunningham	Shreve	F. Vacker	Cleveland
T. N. Cunningham	Lima	W. H. Bubna	Cleveland
F. C. Chappelle	Zanesville	O. A. Moeglich	Columbus
E. V. Donan	Washington C. H.	W. W. McGill	Salineville
T. B. Ellis	Columbus	W. B. Barr	Steubenville
S. T. Elliot	Cleveland	W. F. Ridgely	Steubenville
G. U. Fongannon	Liberty Center	H. F. Rohrman	Zanesville
J. Fischer	Cleveland	J. J. Morrison	Steubenville
R. H. George	Cleveland	G. W. Baker	Mt. Vernon
F. C. Gerlach	Wooster	G. R. Baker	Mt. Vernon
J. C. Goldsward	Cleveland	E. W. Saltsmap	West Salem
Sam Graves	Findlay	E. E. Siddell	Canton
G. M. Grosse	Cleveland	W. H. Spencer	Oberlin
H. G. Hagedorn	Galion	J. B. Strobel	Ironton
S. J. F. Hahn	Cleveland	A. Winters	Ironton
W. S. Heister	Springfield	A. F. Worthington	Cincinnati
H. Bracelin	Bluffton	A. L. Vogt	Delaware
M. M. Heller	Cleveland	W. P. Davis	Akron
A. Honecker	Cleveland	C. H. Mueller	Cincinnati
J. H. Hurst	Cleveland	E. R. Lash	Athens
H. M. Hull	Cleveland	W. H. Smith	Akron
F. A. Kautz	Cincinnati	A. E. Diebold	Cincinnati
B. G. Lewis	Youngstown	E. A. Shubert	Portoria
J. O. Lamparter	Akron	H. A. Frankman	Versailles
E. M. Reed	Rochester, N. Y.	C. C. Baumhart	Vermillion

DECEASED.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Bedford, Prof. P. W., New York.....	1893	1893
Flueckiger, Dr. F. A.....	1892	1894
Greve, Dr. S. L. A., Cincinnati.....	1898	1898
Judge, J. F., M. D., Cincinnati.....	1891	1893
Maisch, Prof. J. M., Philadelphia.....	1892	1893

AGOSTA.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Reed, W. M.....	1890	1895

AKRON.

Hickox, L. A.....	1882	1893
Limb, A. A.....	1883	1883

ASHLAND.

Reaser, E. W.....	1890	1888
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ATHENS.

Mineau, A. W. S.....	1895	1896
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BAINBRIDGE.

Beardsley, W. P.....	1897	1897
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BEAVER DAM.

Shull, H. F.....	1886	1888
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BELLEFONTAINE.

Case, F. S.....	1890	1887
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BELLEVUE.

Hutchins, J. H.....	—	—
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BERLIN HEIGHTS.

Andress, J. E.....	1885	1886
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BLOOMVILLE.

Samuel, H. S.....	1881	1891
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BUCYRUS.

Fulton, M. D.....	1880	1889
Lewis, A. C.....	1881	1892
Stutz, F. A.....	1882	1896

BURTON.

Cleveland, J. S.....	1883	1884
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CALDWELL.

Newhard, L. A.....	1882	1883
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CANAL FULTON.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Bevard, H.....	1882	1894

CANTON.

Douds, A. H.....	1884	1893
Lockhardt, J. E.....	1892	1894

CARDINGTON.

Mooney, M. D.....	1879	1891
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CARTHAGE.

Johnson, C. S.....	—	1896
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CHILLICOTHE.

Doyle, C. H.....	1880	1888
Howson, W. H.....	1881	1893

CINCINNATI.

Dennis, J. H.....	1891	1892
Faust, C.....	1879	1886
Fennel, A.....	1880	1884
Fratz, J. G.....	1883	1894
Hollenbeck, M. W.....	1884	1896
Kampfmuehler, C.....	1884	1892
Keller, F. W.....	1891	1896
Kistner, E.....	1884	1896
Martin, Wm. J.....	1884	1890
Muntel, H.....	1884	1885
Reum, H. F.....	1881	1896
Schneider, A.....	1884	1896
Wagner, A.....	1882	1896
Wells, J. D.....	1882	1893
Wenning, G. H.....	1884	1893

CIRCLEVILLE.

Brant, E. D.....	1884	1886
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CLEVELAND.

Benedict, J. I.....	1880	1884
Biddle, H. G.....	1883	1896
Bixel, E.....	1880	1896

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Baban, J. V.	1887	1895
Conwall, E. T.	1883	1895
Dieckmann, C. F.	1888	1889
Dreaky, J. J.	1883	1889
Fenton, C. F.	—	1895
Gaylord, H. C.	1880	1893
Hinckley, L. E.	1889	1894
Leick, R. H.	1884	1895
McIlvaine, J. J.	1882	1899
Mayell, A.	1879	1891
Schmitt, M. H.	1884	1894
Sheckley, C. W.	1885	1895
Spencer, P. I., M. D.	—	1895
Strong, S. M.	1883	1895

CLYDE.

Rabe, H. H.	1893	1895
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COLUMBIANA.

McClun, C. M.	1885	1895
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COLUMBUS.

Adolph, A.	1881	1899
Cook, H. C.	1884	1899
Kolb, A.	1882	1897
McCarter, E. M.	1879	1895
Nichols, J. M.	1881	1895
Sherwood, L. W.	1879	1897
Taylor, J. D.	—	1899

DAYTON.

Abbey, W. J.	1882	1891
Burkitt, J. L.	1880	1890
Dover, Thos.	1880	1891
Hebner, A.	1880	1891
Lace, J. H.	1883	1893
Wensthoff, O. S.	1879	1890
Winchester, L. E.	—	1891
Zeller, A.	1880	1895

DELPHOS.

Boise, J. C.	1887	1895
Leitzell, A. D.	1885	1899

FORT JENNINGS.

Steinhoff, A.	1882	1897
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FREDERICKTOWN.

Hosack, H. E.	1882	1890
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FREMONT.

McCulloch, R. S.	1881	1892
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GIRARD.

Lotze, L. L.	1880	1895
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GRAFTON.

Fiedler, G. W.	1884	1895
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GRANDVILLE.

Bryant, C. W.	1884	1887
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HAMILTON.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Doeller, G.	1883	1893
Nicolay, S. J.	1883	1887

HILLSBORO.

Quinn, J. W.	1890	1890
Seybert, R. L.	1880	1895

IBERIA, Morrow Co.

Crane, E. J.	1884	1895
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JACKSON.

Lewis, E. D.	1884	1892
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JAMESTOWN.

Strong, R. B.	1880	1895
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JEFFERSONVILLE.

Davis, C. W.	1887	1895
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KENTON.

Steiner, M. B.	1881	1892
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LIMA.

Marmon, J. Y.	1882	1892
Meyer, John	1884	1890
Rehfus, C. A.	1882	1895

LOCKLAND.

Gilbert, H. A.	—	1895
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LONDON.

King, A. P.	1880	1892
Smith, A.	1880	1892

MANCHESTER.

Payton, W. T.	1881	1892
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MANSFIELD.

Bollman, C. J.	1884	1884
Finfrock M. V. B.	1882	1890

MASSILLON.

Morganthaler, P.	1888	1888
Salzman, W. A.	1890	1895

McCONNELLSVILLE.

Alexander, E. V.	1882	1883
Noyes, Dr. H. J.	1888	1895

MIAMISBURG.

Fleming, E. M.	1880	1885
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MIDDLEPOINT.

White, W. E.	1887	1895
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MILFORD.

Lawyer, L.	1883	1885
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NEW CARLISLE.

Neff, B., M. D.	1887	—
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NEW CONCORD.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Johnson, S. C.	1882	—

NEW LEXINGTON.

Bright, F. C.	1886	—
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NEWARK.

Johnson, J. S.	—	—
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NORH AMHERST.

Utke, J. F.	1884	1886
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Miller, H. L.	1882	1887
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PORT WASHINGTON.

Cornet, L. A.	1882	1883
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PORTSMOUTH.

Amann, C. E., Sr.	—	1881
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RAVENNA.

Watterman, H.	1884	1886
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RICHWOOD.

Goehring, Phil.	1882	1883
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Hill, C. E.	1884	1886
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RIPLEY.

Maddox, Wm.	1884	1883
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RUSHESYLVANIA.

Doran, I. A.	1886	1895
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SIDNEY.

Amann, F. O.	1884	1889
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SABINA.

Plymire, L. E.	1882	1883
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SEVILLE.

Fialer, I.	1882	1883
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Luce, J. D.	1885	1890
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Sullivan, E. N.	1886	—
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SPRINGFIELD.

Coblentz, J. P.	1880	1883
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STEURENVILLE.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Carnahan, W. G.	1884	—

ST. BERNARD.

Vortkamp, B. H.	1893	1896
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TOLEDO.

Frederick, J. F.	1887	1896
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Peck, E. D.	1881	1896
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Spayd, G. H.	1881	1884
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Thayer, G. M.	1881	1896
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Reed, L. N.	1881	1891
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URBANA.

Sherrick, P. F.	1886	1896
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White, W. E.	—	1896
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VAN WERT.

Gackenhaimer, L. F.	1882	1894
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VERMILLION.

Wines, F. E.	1885	1886
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WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE.

Boyer, Harry.	1880	1896
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WAVERLY.

Adams, A. A.	1882	1889
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WELLINGTON.

Foots, N. W.	1883	1883
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WOOSTER.

Roller, R. S.	1883	1883
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Zimmerman, J.	1884	1890
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ZANESVILLE.

Baush, K. M.	1881	1893
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Baush, W. F.	1882	1896
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Blocksom, H. W.	1881	1892
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LOUISVILLE, KY.

Schneider, A. W.	1889	—
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BENNETT, PA.

Schrimplin, L. D.	1883	1896
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